S
378.605
H 6mpn
V.II no5

ric Preservation Office
istorical Society
Roberts
ontana 59620

PLEASE RETURN

Nonprofit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 17
Helena, MT

Montana State Library
3 0864 1003 4844 3

STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTION
20 COPIES
APR
MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
1515 E. 6th AVE.
HELENA, MONTANA 59620

MONTANA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE NEWS

OFFICES IN THE HISTORIC MASONIC TEMPLE, BROADWAY AT JACKSON, HELENA, MONTANA

VOL. II, NO. 5 JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1988

FROM THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires federal agencies to consider preservation of historic and prehistoric sites as a real alternative to demolition or disturbance. The Montana Antiquities Act requires the same of state agencies taking actions on state-owned lands.

To comply with the laws, both federal and state agencies must identify significant cultural resources within their project areas and document that they have considered all feasible alternatives when they propose the destruction of significant cultural resources. Neither federal or state law requires agencies to preserve significant resources at all costs. The State Historic Preservation Officer is obligated by law to comment to federal and state agencies as they carry out cultural resource procedures. Many agencies around the state not only carry out the steps required of them, but have incorporated respect for historic buildings and prehistoric sites into their thinking and planning. Other agencies ignore these procedures whenever they believe they can, grumble along the way, and consider alternatives only in the most pro forma way.

We've been around since the late 1970's, reminding agencies of the required procedures, commenting on site values, and assessing whether real alternatives to destruction were considered. We'll keep on doing that. But we've grown to realize how much more powerful public interest, scrutiny, and opinion is in motivating agencies to really consider our historic and prehistoric places.

Beginning with this issue, you'll find a standard item, outlining instances in which we anticipate that an agency's action will adversely affect significant historic and prehistoric sites. At your request, we'll provide you with information on the projects and agency contacts. We also invite you to tell us about public agency actions that appear likely to threaten significant sites and buildings if you fear that agencies haven't complied with the law or aren't considering real alternatives that might lessen or avoid the loss.

It's important to remember in doing so that agencies are still responsible for their particular duties: highway construction, housing rehabilitation, soil conservation, etc. So, correctly, the law doesn't afford any of us the authority to put historic and prehistoric sites above all other considerations. But the law and a real caring for Montana's legacy demand that we be informed and bold in our inquiries about threats to Montana's sites.

MOSS MANSION

On December 21, ownership of the 1902 P.B. Moss Mansion in Billings was ceremonially transferred to the Montana Historical Society and the City of Billings. The Billings Preservation Society raised the money for the purchase of the Mansion in excess of the in-kind inheritance tax provided by the State and funds provided by the City. The Montana Historical Society and the City of Billings also entered into a lease agreement with the Billings Preservation Society whereby it will be responsible for all costs associated with the operation and restoration of the Mansion.

The Mansion was designed by H.J. Hardenbergh, a New York City architect, whose other works include the Plaza Hotel and Dakota Apartments in New York, the Copley Plaza in Boston, and the New Willard Hotel in Washington, D.C. An article in *Architects' and Builders' Magazine* at the time of construction described the house as not only "interesting of itself, but even more interesting as indicating the growth in wealth and taste taking place in our great western country. It shows at least that some of the 'Spenders' lavish their wealth on their western homes and can satisfy their social ideals outside of New Yorks '400.' " P.B. Moss was one of Montana's most wealthy entrepreneurs. He owned the Billings Gazette, was president of the First National Bank, a promoter of the Huntley Irrigation Project, and a co-owner of the Northern Hotel. Moss' dream of a planned community, Mossmain, failed to materialize.

The house was occupied by Miss Melville Moss, daughter of P.B. Moss, until her death in 1984 at the age of 88. Sale of the house by Miss Moss's heirs included many of the original furnishings.

HISTORIC BUILDING CARE WORKSHOP

The Montana Preservation Alliance in cooperation with the Williamsport Preservation Training Center is sponsoring a Preservation Workshop in Missoula on May 21. The workshop is designed to benefit architects and contractors as well as historic building owners. Topics covered will include "Fabric Deterioration in Historic Structures: Water Problems," "Special Needs in Historic Preservation Maintenance: Craftsmanship, Materials, and Tools," "Contracting for Historic Preservation Activities," and "Preservation Maintenance: Extending the Repair Cycle." Afternoon technical sessions will include discussions of paint and mortar analysis, wood preservatives, epoxy repair, masonry repair, log preservation, and duplicating historic millwork.

If you would like to receive further information on the workshop as it becomes available, please contact the SHPO.

JOINT PRESERVATION CONFERENCE

April 22 through April 24 marks the Annual Conference of the Montana Archaeological Association/Montana Archaeological Society (MAA/MAS). The conference will be held at the Sheraton Hotel in Missoula. The MAA/MAS will be honoring Dr. Carling Malouf, retiring Professor of Anthropology at the University of Montana.

The Montana Preservation Alliance (MPA) will be sponsoring two events at the conference. A reception will be held on April 22 and MPA will be coordinating a series of tours on Sunday which will include Historic Deer Lodge, the Daly Mansion in Hamilton, and downtown Missoula.

For more information, contact Doug Melton at the Department of Anthropology, University of Montana, 243-2693.

GREAT AMERICAN THEATERS

Four Montana theaters made the list in *Great American Theaters* by David Naylor, a new book published by the Preservation Press. Featured are the Washoe in Anaconda, the Wilma in Missoula, the Roman in Red Lodge, and the Fox in Billings. In a 1981 Seattle Times feature, Naylor listed the Washoe as one of his four favorite theaters in the nation. Accompanied by three photographs, the Washoe is described as an "Art Deco masterpiece."

ACTIONS THREATENING HISTORIC RESOURCES

Information on the federal and state funded, licensed, or permitted projects listed below has been submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer for review in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act or the Montana Antiquities Act. It is the finding of the federal or state agency and/or the SHPO that the projects will likely result in the loss of significant historic properties. We encourage your participation in the review process. If you or your organization would like to receive further information or provide comments on any of the actions listed below, please contact the SHPO.

Cascade County—The U.S. Postal Service is proposing the construction of a parking structure adjacent to the Great Falls Main Post Office. The action will result in the demolition of the **Sparling Hotel** (1905, 1913), 100 block of Third Street North, and the **Rolland Apartments** (1916), 216-218 Second Avenue North, Great Falls. Both buildings were identified as eligible for the National Register as part of a Great Falls Historic District.

Wibaux County—The U.S. Postal Service is proposing to demolish the **Frank Cannon/ Allison Davis House** (ca 1900) in Wibaux in order to construct a new postal facility. Located adjacent to the Wibaux County Courthouse, the house is significant for its associa-

(continued on back)

(continued)

tions with Allison Davis, an early area rancher, who was also vice president of the Farmer's Elevator, president of the Wibaux Improvement Company, the First State Bank, and the Wibaux Light Company, and a member of the committee which pursued the formation of Wibaux County.

Dawson County—The U.S. Postal Service is proposing to abandon its existing USPS-owned facility in Richey and to construct a new building. The post office is currently housed in one-half of a 1916 building historically known as the **Luchsinger Drug Store and Faust Theater.** The building is significant for its association with the founding of Richey in 1916, as an intact example of homestead era commercial architecture, and a rare surviving example of early theater design.

Flathead/Glacier Counties—The U.S. Forest Service and the Federal Highway Administration are proposing to move the **Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Obelisk** from the center of U.S. Highway 2 at Marias Pass to a newly conceived "Memorial Square" beside the highway. The construction of the Obelisk in 1931 marked the completion of the "Roosevelt International Highway" from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, and honored Theodore Roosevelt's national conservation policies.

Cascade County—The Federal Highway Administration is proposing the replacement of the **Tenth Street Bridge** in Great Falls. According to *Historic Bridges of Montana* by Fred Quivik, the 1,130-foot bridge is the longest multi-span concrete arch bridge in Montana. It also ranks as the oldest open spandrel concrete arch bridge in the state. The bridge was designed by Ralph Adams of Spokane and George H. Shanley of Great Falls. It was constructed by Porter Brothers of Spokane in 1920.

Deer Lodge County—The SHPO is anticipating a request from the Government of Anaconda-Deer Lodge documenting that all efforts to find a new owner for the **Ancient Order of Hibernians Hall** in Anaconda have been futile and demolition of the building is the only feasible future for this wonderfully detailed Queen Anne style block. The Ancient Order of Hibernians, an Irish fraternal organization, constructed the building between 1896 and 1899.

Missoula County—The University of Montana is proposing to offer for removal from its site or the demolition of the **Duniway/Craighead House** at 1414 Maurice in Missoula for expansion of a campus parking lot. Clyde A. Duniway constructed the house in 1911 while serving as the University's second president. Edwin B. Craighead, the University's third president, also lived in the house. While president, Craighead became a vocal spokesman for consolidation of the university system which resulted in his being fired in 1915. He went on to found the *New Northwest* newspaper.

Luschinger Drug Store and Faust Theater, Richey—*The U.S. Postal Service is proposing to build a new postal facility and abandon the portion of this building it currently occupies. The building retains almost complete architectural integrity from its construction during the founding of Richey, including the wood storefront and an unusual facade design for the theater.*

LOST BUILDINGS

The government of Butte-Silver Bow let a contract in January to demolish **Sutton's Broadway Theater.** The theater was designed in the Renaissance Revival style by Butte architect H.M. Patterson for Dick P. Sutton and the W.A. Clark and Brother Bank. The east facade featured symmetrical fenestration, colossal pilasters, and decorative cornices. Sutton's Theater, equal in height to a five story building, was one of the largest historic building in Butte's Central Business District, anchoring the west end of both Broadway and Park. The building had been vacant since 1965.

Responding to complaints of adjacent building occupants that the vacant **Goldsoll Building,** 26-28 East Broadway, was infested with larder beetles, the government of Butte-Silver Bow demolished the building in January. The **Keuck Building,** 201-207 East Park Street, is also being demolished.

The first three story building constructed in Hardin, the **Savoy Hotel** (Cort Hotel), was destroyed by fire in December. Designed by W.A. Dedrick for John Mahoney, the Savoy was referred to as a "family hotel" since no liquor was sold on the premises. The two-story **Hardin City Hall** which also housed the water works and fire department was demolished as part of an Economic Development Administration (EDA) grant project to construct a new building. As required by procedures in the National Historic Preservation Act, the EDA documented the structural failure of the foundation of the building and evaluated alternatives to demolition. The building was recorded to the standards of the Historic American Building Survey.

In December, the brick **Montana Western Railway Depot** in Valier was demolished after attempts by Burlington Northern to find a new owner failed. The Montana and Western Railway Company was completed in 1909 by Cargill and Withee (later Cargill Incorporated) of LaCrosse, Wisconsin, to serve the company's newly platted town of Valier and the 80,000 acre Valier Irrigation Project. In *Harvest of Memories,* compiled by the Valier Book Committee, it is said that the 17.51 mile line from Conrad to Valier was one of the smallest, independent railroads in the nation. It was purchased by the Great Northern in 1970.

NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS

Joining the six historic districts and 32 independent properties listed as part of the **Bozeman Multiple Resource Nomination** and described in the last Preservation News are:

Main Street Historic District which is composed of buildings that span from 1872 to 1983, but are most numerous from two periods: the early 1880s coinciding with the incorporation of the city and the arrival of the Northern Pacific Railroad and 1900-1925 when Bozeman emerged as the undisputed commercial center of the Gallatin Valley. The buildings are characterized by generally high architectural quality and cohesiveness.

South Tracy-South Black Historic District achieves unusual unity with its continuous rhythm of regularly spaced vernacular houses along tree-lined streets. Though many 19th century houses are found here, the numerous excellent examples of the Bungalow style are visually predominant. The district is distinct from the two large, adjacent residential historic districts due to its greater building density and its high concentration of significant architecture of a more modest scale and ornamentation.

Independent Resources listed are:

Dokken-Nelson Funeral Home (1936), 113 S. Willson; **First Presbyterian Church** (1908), 26 W. Babcock; **Gallatin County Courthouse** (1935), 301 W. Main.

BRIDGER PROPERTIES

Nine historic buildings also have been added to the Bridger Multiple Resource Area listing during the past months. Most recent listings include the small, four-square Bridger Coal Company House that is the best remaining example to the kind of housing built near the turn of the century by William A. Clark's coal mining company that founded the town; the Nutting Rental, a small, frame duplex; the Heatherington Boarding House, typical of the type of housing available in the community for unmarried men; the Glidden Mercantile, which is an extraordinarily well preserved brick commercial block on Main Street; the 1908 Bridger Opera House, which was built by local volunteer labor in the form of an open, gambrel-roofed dance hall; the 1910, transitional Queen Anne Colonial Revival style Raymond Hough House; the well detailed, 1922, Craftsman style Dr. Carl Marcus House; and the architecturally significant Methodist Episcopal Church and Parsonage.

This newsletter is published by the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Marcella Sherfy, State Historic Preservation Officer, Montana Historical Society, Helena, MT.

This publication was funded in part by a grant from the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and subsequent amendments. The U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or handicap. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility in this program, please write to: Office for Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

S
978.605
H6m
V.II no 4

ric Preservation Office
listorical Society
Roberts
ontana 59620

PLEASE RETURN

Nonprofit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 17
Helena, MT

Montana State Library
1515 E. Sixth Avenue
Helena, MT 59620

STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTION

FEB 2 1988

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
1515 E. 6th AVE.
HELENA, MONTANA 59620

MONTANA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE NEWS

OFFICES IN THE HISTORIC MASONIC TEMPLE, BROADWAY AT JACKSON, HELENA, MONTANA

VOL. II, NO. 4 NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1987

ASK US OUT

The State Historic Preservation Office staff is available for dates: dates to speak, to give workshops, or to provide technical assistance. Our staff of seven possesses an array of skills, specialties, and materials that might be of interest to your local group—a workshop you would like to sponsor on a special occasion, a presentation you need made for a local government meeting, or a problem you are facing. To outline a few of our skills, we can provide programs on:

- how to prepare nominations to the National Register of Historic Places
- what it means to have a property listed in the National Register
- how to care for your historic house or commerical building
- patterns in Montana's prehistory
- the particular significance of Pictograph Cave in Yellowstone County
- the importance of preserving our historic and prehistoric places
- untangling the red tape of federal and state preservation regulations

The timing and amount of our travel is limited by other office activities and our budget, but we try to visit local preservation groups as often as possible. If funds or conflicts keep us from accepting an invitation, we might be able to identify other speakers. So, if you are searching for program ideas or if you need a nudge to begin a project, please ask us out. We'll make a date if we can and are certain to learn as much from you as we hope you might from us.

THREE NEW REVIEW BOARD APPOINTMENTS

Ross Plambeck, redevelopment coordinator with the Kalispell Community Development Department, was appointed to the Historic Preservation Review Board last summer to fill the public position vacated by Margaret Warden of Great Falls. Ross was also appointed to a new term this fall. Ross has been an effective spokesman for historic preservation in Kalispell and received the 1984 Historic Preservation Commendation for Preservation Education and Advocacy. Ellen Cornwall Sievert of Great Falls and Dick King of Havre were appointed to four-year terms in December. They replace, respectively, Jack Lepley of Fort Benton and David Rivenes of Miles City. Ellen served as Lewistown's historic preservation officer for two years and was previously director of the Lewistown Art Center. Ellen is currently one of Montana's two advisors to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. She received, along with her husband, Ken, the 1984 Historic Preservation Award for Preservation Education and Advocacy. Dick King is assistant director of the Bear Paw Development Corporation of Northern Montana, a nonprofit organization founded to promote economic development in Liberty, Hill and Blaine Counties. He also currently serves on the Cultural and Aesthetic Grant Committee of the Montana Arts Council.

BIG HORN COUNTY IS NEWEST CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Big Horn County has been designated a Certified Local Governmnet (CLG) by the National Park Service. Big Horn County joins the Government of Butte-Silver Bow, the City of Bozeman, Carbon County, and the City of Lewistown with this designation. CLG's are designed to meet the preservation needs of individual local governments and to complement the preservation program administered by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Big Horn County hired a local preservation officer a year ago and the success of the program is clearly evident to anyone who has the opportunity to visit the "Center on Hardin" at 204 North Center Avenue in Hardin. Stop in next time you are in the area.

GRANTS AWARDED TO CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

The SHPO has awarded grants to Montana's five Certified Local Governments (CLG) and to two communities working towards CLG status. In accordance with the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act, at least ten percent of the annual Historic Preservation Fund grant received by the SHPO must be distributed among CLG's.

City of Bozeman ($4,000) to fund preservation educational activities to be undertaken by the City's volunteer historic preservation officer.

Big Horn County ($7,500) to continue funding a full-time historic preservation officer promoting the economic development of the Hardin Commercial Historic District. The local historic preservation officer will also work with local high school students undertaking National Register Nominations of selected buildings and publish a walking tour of the historic district.

Butte-Silver Bow ($10,200) to continue funding a full-time historic preservation officer. The local historic preservation officer will continue a variety of on-going programs including working towards adoption of a Historic Preservation Plan as an amendment to the Butte-Silver Bow Comprehensive Plan, a quarterly newsletter, and continued historical and architectural inventory in Silver Bow County.

Butte-Silver Bow ($4,086) to develop guidelines for the historically appropriate maintenance and rehabilitation of residential buildings within the Butte National Historic Landmark District. This grant was made possible from funds reallocated to Montana by the National Park Service.

Carbon County ($7,500) to continue historical and architectural survey in Carbon County.

City of Lewistown ($5,064) to contract with a preservation professional to write a monthly newspaper column, produce a slide and tape program documenting stone masonry construction techniques, and to prepare a vacancy survey of the Lewistown Commercial Historic District.

City of Missoula ($12,000) to establish a CLG program in Missoula. Besides establishment of a historic preservation ordinance and commission, the local preservation officer will begin preparing a historic preservation plan for the city and prepare a National Register nomination of the East Pine Street Historic District.

Town of Walkerville ($8,000) to establish a CLG program in Walkerville. The temporary historic preservation officer will also work with the Save the St. Lawrence Church committee to expand preservation interest in Walkerville and prepare a slide program documenting the town's history and identity.

SHPO ACCEPTING SURVEY AND PLANNING GRANT APPLICATIONS

Applications for FY1988 survey and planning grants are due in the State Historic Preservation projects. Allowable projects include community or rural historical and architectural inventories, archeological inventory or analysis tion agree upon this year's budget. The national Historic Preservation Fund grants can be spent only on non-construction preservation projects. Typical allowable projects include community or rural historical and architectural inventories, archeological inventory or analysis (excavation cannot be funded), preservation plans, or educational materials. Grants must be matched on a 70/30 basis.

In selecting grant recipients, the SHPO considers the following priorities and criteria:

- Geographic Distribution: locations that have received little financial assistance in the past are given priority.
- Threatened or Unknown Resources: previously unstudied resources and/or those facing a particular threat will have priority.
- Public Support: projects should reflect wide local support and interest or be designed to create local support and interest.
- Preservation Planning: projects should be planned to result in development of historic or prehistoric contexts with the establishment of temporal, geographic, and thematic limits and with the identification of resource types that

(continued on back)

(continued)
represent the context.

• Nontraditional Projects: projects that can be documented to fill particular gaps, needs, or dilemmas in the field of historic preservation in Montana.

Additionally, all grant applicants must demonstrate the ability to meet budget, procurement, and reporting requirements.

The SHPO refines these grant selection factors throughout the year in anticipation of new funding cycles. We welcome your ideas or recommendations for the priorities we set in selecting grants.

CONFERENCE WEEKEND PLANNED

The Montana Preservation Alliance, the Montana Archaeological Association, and the Montana Archaeolgocial Society are currently setting the agenda for a joint spring conference in Missoula, April 22 and 23. We will keep you posted on details.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

The State Historic Preservation Office is proposing to delete the requirement for adoption of a comprehensive preservation plan as a requirement of Certified Local Governments. A request for public comment has been issued and may be obtained by contacting the State Historic Preservation Office.

HELENA TO LOSE ANOTHER BUILDING

The Helena Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis recently announced plans to demolish the Great Northern (GN) Passenger Terminal at the foot of Fuller Avenue to make way for a new banking facility. Arguing that the former depot did not present the image the bank wished to project, was not easily adaptable for current functions, and would not represent a savings in construction costs, the Department of the Treasury will comply with Section 106 requirements by recording the building to the standards of the Historic American Buildings Survey.

Designed by S.L. Bartlet of St. Paul, the Great Northern Railway Terminal was constructed in 1912-13. The two story building of brick with sandstone and terra-cotta trim had a clock tower that rose 100 feet above the street level that was removed after Helena's 1935 earthquakes. It was one of only three depots constructed by GN with tracks below the street level.

ALAN STANFILL RESIGNS

Alan Stanfill, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer for Review and Compliance, has submitted his resignation effective January 15, 1988. Alan has accepted a position with the Western Division of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in Denver.

NATIONAL REGISTER NEWS

An historical and architectural survey effort in Bozeman that began in 1981 has resulted in the submission this fall of 785 properties for listing in the National Register. A large number of local volunteers working under the direction of professional architects and historians contributed a substantial number of hours to this inventory effort. The survey of historic buildings in Bozeman was sponsored by the Bozeman City-County Planning Office.

At this writing, six historic districts and 32 independent buildings have been given Register designation. Two more historic districts and 8 independent listings are awaiting action.

Bozeman Brewery Historic District

This small, highly cohesive historic district located at the northeastern corner of the city is dominated by the Bozeman Brewery and the impressive, Queen Anne style Lehrkind House, built by the founder of the brewery, Julius Lehrkind. Two more modest residences built during the early 20th Century by Lehrkind family members and a one-story brick bottling plant complete the district. Proximity to the railroad was clearly a factor in the development of this tiny district, which is located at some distance from the commercial core and other residential historic districts.

Bon Ton Historic District

The choice location for residences from the 1880s through the mid-1930s, the Bon Ton Historic District includes approximately 27 facing blocks of So. Willson, So. Grand, and Third Avenues that form a distinct unit by virtue of the greater number of substantial and high-style residences that are found in concentration than in any other part of the city. A distinctly different architectural character to either side of this district justifies its definition as a separate historic district. Many of the leading names in Bozeman history built their homes within the Bon Ton Historic District, and several of these individuals also constructed business blocks within the Main Street Historic District. The popularity of this neighborhood increased after the turn of the century and a pattern of middle to upper-middle class residents moving at that time from houses north of Main Street to new residences built in this area has been well documented. Grand and Willson Avenues were deliberately laid out wider than other city streets, having been specifically intended to develop as an upper class neighborhood. A portion of this district was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on December 18, 1978 as the South Willson Historic District.

Cooper Park Historic District

Bozeman's early 20th Century expansion is evidenced by this district of modest, middle class houses dating primarily from that period. The boundaries for this district conform quite closely to a gap in development between Third Ave. and the State Agricultural College as shown on an 1898 bird's eye view of the city. Cooper Park was included on the plat for this area before any construction took place in the district. The park is an example, on a very small scale, of formalized, early 20th Century city planning. It may have been intended to be a part of the 8th Ave. boulevard, which was laid out in 1891 to lead up to the proposed State Capitol building, which Bozeman at that time coveted. Many of the houses in this historic district were designed by the prominent local architect Fred Willson and a number were built as speculative ventures by carpenters such as Elmer Bartholomew, Guy Ensinger, William Cline, Ora Long, and Lou Sievert.

Lindley Place Historic District

This district consists of a dense, very cohesive grouping of late 19th and early 20th Century vernacular houses that line both sides of Lindley Place, an isolated, two block-long street that has no cross streets. A small group of bungalows on Olive Street at the head of Lindley Place serve to terminate the district. A few of the oldest and best preserved houses in the city are located within this district. Lindley Place is especially notable for its small scale, its high density, and its high degree of overall architectural integrity.

North Tracy Avenue Historic District

The North Tracy Avenue Historic District contains the most significant concentration of historic residential architecture north of Main Street, and is a representative portion of what was once a quite extensive historic residential area. The district consists of 28 modest residences spanning two blocks, from Villard to Peach Streets. The neighborhoods to the north of Main Street were established long before expansive development occurred on the south side during the early 20th Century. However, no areas of the north side of Bozeman retain as much historic architectural integrity as the small group of residences that compose this district.

South Tracy Avenue Historic District

This compact and cohesive group of seven small, one-story, gable-front, Bungalow style houses stretches for one block along the east side of S. Tracy Avenue. An island of Bungalows from the time of its initial construction in 1917 and well into the 1930's, the South Tracy Avenue Historic District remains a cohesive architectural unit, and a particularly vivid example of Bozeman's rapid early 20th Century expansion. The seven similar, modest residences that make up the district, each with a separate garage, represent the work of four local carpenters.

Independent Resources

The Art Deco style Gallatin County Courthouse (1936) at 301 West Main; the Classical style Bridger Arms Apts. (1926) at 103-11 S. Fourth; the Neo-Gothic Revival style Holy Rosary Church Rectory (1912) at 202 West Main; the Story Iron Works (ca.1900, remodeled ca.1930) at 202 West Main; the Streamline Moderne style Bozeman Sheet Metal building (1936) at 26 S. Grand; the Art Deco style Bozeman Armory (1941) at 24 W. Mendenhall; the Gifford House (1894) at 112 S. Grand; the First Baptist Church (1911) at 120 S. Grand; the Methodist-Episcopal Church (1873) at 121 South Willson; the Prairie Commercial style Bozeman Y.M.C.A. (1914) at 6 West Babcock; the St. James Episcopal Church and Rectory (1883, 1889) at 9 W. Olive; the Art Deco style Hamill Apartments (1931) at 427 East Main; the unusual Streamline Moderne style Litening Gas Station (1939) at 424 East Main; three I-Houses, the Colburn House at 607 West Lamme (1894), the Brandenburg House (ca.1883) at 122 West Lamme, and the Rouse House at 506 East Babcock (1881); the Second Empire style house at 22 West Lamme (1890); the North Edge Dairy (1905) at 305-315 West Peach; the two Speith Houses at 204 North Bozeman (1903) and 209 E. Lamme (1908); the Arts and Crafts style Beall Park Community Center (1927) at 409 North Bozeman; the Newman House at 216 North Church (c.1890); the Bohart House at 510 North Church (1889); the MISCO Grain Elevator at 700 North Wallace (1933); the Bungalow style Hamill House at 205 South Church (ca.1919); the Panton House at 801 South Seventh (1893); the International style Graf Building at 219-221 West Arthur (ca.1941); the Queen Anne style Kolble House at 716 South Black (ca.1912); and the Gallatin Valley Seed Co. buildings at 209 South Wallace (1917, 1945).

The Bozeman Multiple Resource Area nomination represents the largest grouping of properties submitted for listing in the National Register to date in Montana, with the exception of the early designation of the National Historic Landmark district of Butte in 1966.

This newsletter is published by the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Marcella Sherfy, State Historic Preservation Officer, Montana Historical Society, Helena, MT.

This publication was funded in part by a grant from the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and subsequent amendments. The U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or handicap. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility in this program, please write to: Office for Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

S
978.605
H6m
v. 11 no. 3

oric Preservation Office
Historical Society
Roberts
Montana 59620

PLEASE RETURN
STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTION
DEAD HEAD
DEC 4 1987
Montana State Library
1515 E. Sixth Ave.
Helena, MT 59620
MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
1515 E. 6th AVE.
HELENA, MONTANA 59620
20 copies

Nonprofit Org.
U.S. Postage
Paid
Permit No. 17
Helena, MT

MONTANA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE NEWS

OFFICES IN THE HISTORIC MASONIC TEMPLE, BROADWAY AT JACKSON, HELENA, MONTANA

VOL. II, NO. 3 SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1987

FROM THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

A September 9, 1987, Kalispell *Inter Lake* editorial eulogizing Flathead County's newly constructed Justice Center, lamented the lack of care that had been given the county's historic jail, and admonished county residents to take better care of the companion Flathead County Courthouse. The editorial offers a matter-of-fact and powerful perspective on the choices that historic building owners—public and private—usually face:

> When the move into the new jail is completed this fall, the old jail will be leveled to create more parking space. The building truly is beyond repair. Over the years it has alternately been butchered to create a new office or neglected as money was spent on some new technology that was more exciting than building maintenance. Now there is no practical way to save the old jail—unfortunately, because when it goes, 85 years of Flathead history will go with it. True, by modern standards, it could not have been transformed into an adequate jail. But had it not been so abused for so long, it could have been put to some worthwhile community use.
>
> Sadly, the historic main courthouse could suffer the same fate if steps are not taken soon to preserve what's there and to undo the damage that has already been done. There's no good reason why the old stone courthouse, built at the turn of the century, cannot be serving some public use 50 or 100 years from now—if the county will take steps to preserve it. But it needs action now.

NEW REGULATIONS ALLOW INTERESTED PARTIES TO REVIEW FEDERAL PROJECTS

New regulations for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act include a provision that should be of interest to local historical societies, historic preservation organizations, and citizens who are concerned over the future of properties listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places.

Under Section 106, federal agencies must take into account the possible effects of their undertakings on historic and prehistoric resources. Regulations governing Section 106 establish a procedure through which federal agencies, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, work to alleviate any adverse effects which their proposed projects might have.

According to the new provision, other "interested parties" must also be afforded an opportunity to examine proposed federal undertakings that may affect historic or prehistoric properties and comment on them. Under the new provision, federal agencies and others who use federal grants or permits must notify "interested parties" and invite their comments in the course of planning any project which might affect historic or prehistoric resources.

Anyone can ask to be considered an interested party to a federally-funded or licensed undertaking by writing the federal agency which is responsible for the project. Interested parties can ask to be notified so that they can review and comment on a specific project; on all of an agency's projects affecting a specific building or site; on all of an agency's undertakings that affect properties in a category, such as dams, bridges, or archeological sites; or on all an agency's proposed projects within a specified area, such as a city, county, or historic district.

If an agency fails to make a good effort to inform interested parties of its undertakings, or if an interested party is dissatisfied with the resolution which the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer reach, the interested party can request that the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation become involved in mediating an acceptable solution.

For more information on Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act or advice on the interested parties provision, contact the State Historic Preservation Office.

ADVISORY COUNCIL TRAINING SESSIONS

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will be offering 13 open sessions of its training course, "Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law," in 12 cities during 1988. The course has been designed by the Council to explain the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, which apply any time a federal or federally assisted project, action, or undertaking could affect a property listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places. Participants will learn the review and compliance process defined in the Council's recently revised regulations, which went into effect on October 1, 1986, and the procedures to follow in order to comply with the law. The course is jointly sponsored by the Council and the General Services Administration Training Center.

The cost of the 3-day training for each participant is $195. Sessions in the West include: Denver, March 22-24; Phoenix, May 2-4; San Francisco, June 14-16; and Seattle, August 2-4. For information on registration or other sessions, contact the State Historic Preservation Office.

REHABILITATION TAX PROJECTS

Only five Montana projects made application for the federal tax credits available against the cost of the substantial rehabilitation of historic buildings in FY 87 as compared to last year's high of 21. The drop in applications is reflected nationwide and attributed to a variety of reasons including general confusion over the tax reform law and the restrictions on passive income.

One of Montana's largest rehabilitation tax projects, however, is currently underway. The development firm of Pingree and Dahle of Salt Lake City which has been responsible for such other Montana projects as the Park and Belmont Hotels in Missoula and the Atlas Building in Helena will complete the rehabilitation of the Roberts Building (Elmore Hotel) in Great Falls by the end of the year. The project includes the accurate restoration of the storefronts to their 1917 appearance and the conversion of the upper floors to 60 units of low-income housing.

NEW NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS

Three community-wide historic and architectural inventory projects resulted directly in important listings in the National Register of Historic Places. The Pony Homecoming Club sponsored an intensive survey of their late 19th and early 20th century mining town in Madison County. On August 4, 1987, the **Pony Historic District,** the **Strawberry Butte Historic District,** and the small, stone **Powder House** located about one-half mile from town, were all listed in the National Register as part of a Pony Multiple Resource Area submission. In Lodge Grass, twelve buildings were entered into the Register as part of the Lodge Grass Multiple Resource Area listing. These are the **Baldwin House** at 25 Third Ave., the **Cammocks' Hotel** at 28 N. Main St., the **Chivers Memorial Church** east of the railroad tracks, the **J.W. Drew Grain Elevator** on the east side of Main St., the **Lodge Grass City Jail** in the alley south of Third Ave., the **Lodge Grass Merchandise Company Store** on First Ave., **George Pease's Second Store** at 8 N. Main St., **John Ryan House** at 15 N. Helen St., **Jay Sharp's Store** at 18 Helen St., the **Simmonsen House** at 4 S. George St., the **Dominic Stevens House** at 10 W. Hester Ave., and the **J.M. Trytten House** on George St.

A three-year survey effort in Bridger, Montana was completed last winter and resulted in the recent listing of five independent buildings, which represent only a portion of the eligible properties in the community. More listings are expected to occur within the next few weeks. The Bridger Survey was sponsored by the Carbon County Historic Preservation Office and much of the historical research for the project was completed by local volunteers.

(continued on back)

(continued)
The properties included within this first batch of listings are the **Corey House** at 106 N.E. St., the **Forsman House** at 406 E. Carbon Ave., the **Henry Gebo House** located just to the east of the city limits, the **Glidden House** at 112 N. E St., and the **Wool Warehouse** located adjacent the old Northern Pacific Railroad tracks.

The **Martin Cramer House** at 326 Groff Lane near Stevensville was listed on August 3, 1987.

Riverside, or the Daly Mansion as it is more commonly known, was listed in the Register on August 16, 1987.

The **Harry C. Keith House** at 538 5th Ave. East in Kalispell was listed on July 16, 1987.

An unusual property that illustrates the work of two talented stone carvers in Stillwater County, Montana is the **Mountain View Cemetery** located at the intersection of U.S. Highway 10 and Rapelje Road just to the west of Columbus. This cemetery was listed on on August 16, 1987.

Above: a handcarved tree-stump tombstone in the Mountain View Cemetery near Columbus. Right: details of the ornate, delicately handcarved sandstone tombstone.

The National Park Service achieved designation of a number of park properties as National Historic Landmarks on June 19, 1987. Landmark status was granted a number of places that were already listed in the National Register, including the **Northeast Entrance Station** to Yellowstone National Park at Silver Gate, and in Glacier National Park: the **Many Glacier Hotel** located approximately 13 miles west of Babb, the **Two Medicine General Store** on the east shore of Two Medicine Lake, the **Lewis Glacier Hotel** or Lake McDonald Lodge as it is more commonly known, and the **Sperry and Granite Park Chalets.**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UPDATES

Montana State University crews under the direction of Dr. Les Davis directed four archaeological projects in 1987.

Spring excavations continued at the Schmitt chert mine and the riverside campsite nearby. Two new subterranean features were defined and excavated along the open-pit margin of the mine. Testing along the Missouri River floodplain below the mine revealed the presence of buried tipi rings with firehearths. Chert artifacts and workshop debris associated with the buried rings are attributed to the Pelican Lake complex, dated from about 3400 to 2200 years ago. Davis has also been photographing, recording and collecting samples from more than two dozen quarry sites throughout Montana for comparative study.

In the continuing quest for evidence of early humans in Montana, a site survey was conducted in the badlands south of the Yellowstone River near Glendive sponsored by Joe and Ruth Cramer of Denver. Paleoindian sites found in the 1940's in that locality were revisited and adjacent areas surveyed for new Early Period sites. Six early sites with high research potential were located and verified by Steve Aaberg, Archaeological Research Associate for MSU. Paleoindian complexes such as Clovis, Folsom, Agate Basin, Hell Gap and Cody (dating from 11,500 to 9,500 years ago) were identified in this study area making it an exciting new source information about ancient lifeways in Montana.

Preliminary excavations were conducted by MSU crews at the Barton Gulch site south of Alder near the Ruby River in southwestern Montana. Excavation revealed a well defined Late Paleoindian cultural complex that includes large lanceolate points with deeply indented bases which dates to about 8300 years ago. Deeper testing revealed the presence of two earlier occupations that overlie a deposit of Glacier Peak volcanic ash dated in southwestern Montana to 11,100 years ago. Early hunters in this part of Montana subsisted mainly on bighorn sheep, deer and antelope in Early Prehistoric times. This project was also supported by Joe and Ruth Cramer.

Under a cooperative agreement with the Lewistown District of the Bureau of Land Management, MSU crews and volunteers also conducted archaeological research at a site along the Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River. Test excavations at the Hoffer site, located near the mouth of Eagle creek southeast of Big Sandy in north-central Montana, identified at least ten stratified prehistoric campsites (the earliest dating to approximately 4500 years ago) overlain by historic debris. This location was also a campsite for the Lewis and Clark expedition on May 31, 1805. Dr. Davis anticipates that still earlier prehistoric cultural deposits will be encountered at the Hoffer site in future excavations.

THE MONTANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY WANTS YOU

The Montana Archaeological Society, a non-profit organization of amateurs and professionals, encourages those with an interest in Montana's prehistoric past to become a member of the Society. Individual, student, family and institution memberships are available to the public. Members may participate in the Society's annual meetings, which provide formal and informal opportunities to share new discoveries, ideas and observations. They also provide an excellent learning opportunity for the novice just starting out, the teacher who wants to improve curriculum, or the administrator with management responsibilities.

Members also receive *Archaeology in Montana,* a bi-annual publication sponsored by the Society, and containing articles by amateurs and professionals about recent finds and interpretations of Montana's prehistory. Membership is surprisingly inexpensive, but with rising publication costs and dwindling corporate contributions in these hard economic times, your support is needed now more than ever. Interested individuals should send inquiries to Marvin Keller, Secretary-Treasurer, Montana Archaeological Society, Box 2123, Billings, Montana 59103.

THE CHANGING GUARD

Mike Beckes, Custer National Forest, Dale Davidson, BLM Lewistown District, and Jim Charles, BIA Area Archaeologist, have left or will be leaving Montana soon to take up the cause in other positions. Mike has accepted a position as Regional Archaeologist for the Forest Service in Milwaukee. Dale will be heading for a BLM District Archaeologist position in Cortez, Colorado. Jim has left for management training in Washington D.C.

Marvin Keller and Connie Moore were recently hired as archaeologists at the BIA Area Office in Billings

NEW SHPO STAFF PERSON

We are pleased to announce that Katherine Huppe was recently hired by SHPO to take on the duties of Historical Survey Reviewer. Kathy holds an M.A. in Anthropology from the University of Arizona. Kathy will be dividing her time between Section 106 historic compliance reviews and generating National Register nominations of historic sites.

This newsletter is published by the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Marcella Sherfy, State Historic Preservation Officer, Montana Historical Society, Helena, MT.

This publication was funded in part by a grant from the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and subsequent amendments. The U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or handicap. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility in this program, please write to: Office for Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

State Historic Preservation Office
Montana Historical Society
225 North Roberts
Helena, Montana 59620

STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTION

AUG 6 1987

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
1515 E. 6th AVE.
HELENA, MONTANA 59620

S
978.605
H6m
V.2 no2
JUL/AUG 87
c1

Nonprofit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 17
Helena, MT

MONTANA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE NEWS

OFFICES IN THE HISTORIC MASONIC TEMPLE, BROADWAY AT JACKSON, HELENA, MONTANA

VOL. II, NO. 2 JULY-AUGUST 1987

FROM THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

Mary Clearman Blew introduced her banquet speech at the second annual Montana Preservation Alliance conference in Billings, May 15, 1987, with a passage from *I Am Lidian* (Montana author Naomi Lane Babson, Harcourt, Brace and Company: New York, 1951). Lidian, celebrating her 90th birthday, was being interviewed about her pioneering experiences in Montana and she pretends to doze off:

> "That girl from the newspaper thought she was asleep. Let her think it, then. When you are ninety it's your privilege to go to sleep in company if you choose. She was tired of answering questions anyhow. Wagontrain, redskins, roadagents, fiddle-de-dum. Folks were mighty funny about the past, picking it over like rats on a rubbish heap; the greatest trash was what they fancied most, and [Sheriff Henry] Plummer cast a longer shadow nowadays than a dozen better men who had helped hang him. Nobody ever asked her about the first shingled house in town or the first piped water, nor cared who had brought rose slips and p'inies all the way from the States, whose hands built the grain elevator, whose the church, who had put up the first bridge across West Fork."

As we begin to celebrate the centennial passage of Montana from territory to statehood, we hope that our attention can be drawn from the old myths and dog-eared legends. There is no shortage of Montana topics waiting to be discovered, researched, understood, and interpreted. This is a good time to re-examine aspects of our past through the buildings and structures Montanans created during this last century in their settlement and use of the land. Knowledge of the first shingled house in town, the logging railroad, the irrigation ditch, or the forest lookout may prove more illuminating of our character than rehashing of the favorite Montana myths and legends.

SECTION 106 REVIEW UPDATE

Under the revised regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council), effective on October 1, 1986, when a federal agency determines that a proposed undertaking may have an adverse effect on historic properties, it initiates a consultation process that involves the State Historic Preservation Officer, and perhaps the Council or other interested persons.

Section 36 CFR 800.5(e) requires the federal agency to notify the Council when an adverse effect on historic properties is anticipated. Under the revised regulations, the SHPO and a federal agency may execute a two-party memorandum of agreement. However, the Council must be notified of the planned undertaking in advance so that it can become involved in the consultation if it so desires.

Failure of a federal agency to notify the Council at the beginning of two-party consultation may cause a delay in the Section 106 process. If the Council does not learn of a proposed undertaking until it receives an executed two-party MOA for review, and if the Council elects to participate in the consultation, then the review process may be delayed to allow the Council its opportunity to comment. If the Council is notified before a consultation begins, it may exercise its option to participate at that time, and consultation may proceed without delay.

PRESERVATION LAW

The National Center for Preservation Law has issued a "white paper" as a result of the United States Supreme Court holding that "where government's activities have already worked a taking of all use of property, no subsequent action by the government can relieve it of the duty to provide compensation for the period during which the taking was effective." There had been initial concerns among preservationists about the implications of the opinion for local preservation commissions. The Center feels the opinion applies *only* to situations in which an allegation is made that *all* use of an owner's property has somehow been denied to the owner through a government action:

"We limit our holding to the facts presented, and . . . do not deal with the quite different questions that would arise in the case of normal delays in obtaining building permits, changes in zoning ordinances, variances, and the like which are not before us."

The Center also finds that the Supreme Court affirmed by default it's holding in the landmark case of Penn Central Transportation Company v. New York City, that the designation of a significant building under a local historic preservation ordinance does not change existing uses of a property, and thus cannot be construed to be a "taking." Finally, the Center believes that further litigation will also be needed to clarify the issues raised.

HISTORIC BRIDGES

The recently passed federal highway and mass transit authorization bill (PL 100-17) contains provisions to protect the nation's historic bridges. According to Ian Spatz of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the law expresses a new federal policy that urges the protection and preservation of historic bridges. The law mandates the completion of a comprehensive state-by-state survey of historic bridges and also clarifies that Highway Bridge Repair and Replacement Program funds may be used flexibly to encourage the preservation and reuse of historic bridges both on and off the highway system. Most significantly, the law puts into place the bridge demolition trade-in provisions, whereby when a bridge is proposed for demolition, attempts must be made to locate someone to take the bridge and receiving parties are eligible for the full amount of the estimated demolition costs. Approximately 500 historic bridges in Montana were recorded in a 1980-1982 survey, and information on about 1800 timber stringer spans were recently added to the inventory.

FIRST ANNUAL CAMP MAIDEN CONFERENCE A SUCCESS

On the weekend of June 19-20 at Camp Maiden in the Judith Mountains north of Lewistown, for the first time in Montana, tribal representatives and federal and state cultural resource managers met to discuss cultural resource issues. Over fifty participants attended the conference, including representatives from the BIA, BLM, Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation, State of Montana, Flathead Tribes, Blackfeet Tribe, Fort Peck Tribes, and the Fort Belknap Tribes, as well as interested professional archaeologists and tribal members from throughout the state. The goal of the conference was to improve cooperation and understanding between Montana's tribes and archaeological community in the management of cultural sites.

Rustic accommodations and thunderstorms did not dampen the mood of the gathering. Exchanges between the archaeologists and the Indian tribes were both productive and thought provoking. All participants left the weekend camp with a better understanding of each other's perspective and better prepared to work more closely together in the future.

Conference attendees agreed upon two major resolutions. First, a panel of tribal representatives and archaeologists was appointed to prepare recommendations for the treatment of historic and prehistoric Indian burials. Currently, no written policy on the matter exists in Montana and such sites are afforded no specific protection under state law. Panel members will review laws from other states and will propose a suitable burial policy for Montana.

Second, the group unanimously agreed to reconvene next year to continue discussions initiated at this first conference. Important issues to be resurrected include protection for Indian sacred sites, consultation with the tribes about sites in aboriginal use areas, identifying tribal representatives who can act as con-

(continued on back)

(continued)
tacts for archaeologists, maintaining control over sensitive site information, and sharing information with one another. Presentation and discussion of the burial panel's policy recommendations will be a key element of the 1988 conference.

TREATY RIGHTS CELEBRATION

On Thursday, July 16, 1987, the Confederated Tribes of the Flathead Indian Reservation celebrated the anniversary of the signing of the Hellgate Treaty of 1855. The celebration emphasized the affirmation of tribal treaty rights. The activities took place on the University of Montana campus. Activities included guest speakers, a free buffalo dinner, and traditional ceremonies.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROJECTS

Archaeological field research projects for the 1987 season continue to enrich and complicate our understanding of prehistoric lifeways in Montana. Projects of particular interest include:

• Dr. Tom Roll continues his active pursuit of archaeological sites in the Bear Trap Canyon of Southwestern Montana, under a cooperative agreement with the BLM. This year he intends to continue testing sites of potential significance under the conditions of the the 1986 research design. Tom will also spend some time again this year at the Powers Yonkee site while patiently awaiting C14 dates from last years work.

• Dr. George Frison and associates are again at the Mill Iron site (24CT30) in Carter County under a cooperative agreement with the BLM. Most recent investigations resulted in the identification of a bison bone bed and several more Goshen Complex point fragments, lending credence to the interpretation that bison harvesting occurred here around 11,000 years ago.

• Dr. Robson Bonnichson with the help of Earth Watch participants, and under a cooperative agreement with the BLM, continues his investigations of sites in the South Everson Creek vicinity. With the increased person power and facilities, new discoveries are expected.

NEW NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS

The major industrial landmark of Western Montana, the **Anaconda Copper Mining Company Smoke Stack,** was listed in the Register on April 9, 1987. Rising against the backdrop of the Rocky Mountains to a total height of 585 feet, the smoke stack was to have been the answer to air pollution problems in the Deer Lodge Valley when it was constructed in 1918, but it did not bring the Anaconda smelter even close to compliance with the Federal and State air quality standards of the time. The stack remains a monolithic reminder to the people of Montana of the power of the Anaconda Company in the State's history.

The buildings and foundations that make up the **Fort Missoula Historic District** were listed on April 29, 1987. The Fort never served an important military function. Its history from 1877 to 1946 depicts the constant struggle—spurred by Missoula businessmen—to find uses for the Fort buildings in order to justify its continued existence as a U.S. Military outpost. During the Second World War, Fort Missoula became an internment camp for Italian nationals and Japanese-born American citizens.

The **Knowles Building** at 200-120 South 3rd St. in Missoula was listed on April 9, 1987. Designed by prominent local architect A.J. Gibson and actually composed of two separate buildings constructed six years apart in 1905 and 1911 respectively, the Knowles Building stands as a distinctive example of Commercial Italianate styling. The building gains additional significance due to its association with the Honorable Hiram Knowles, a district judge who played an important role in the planning and development of the southern residential and commercial sector of Missoula.

MONTANA NATIONAL REGISTER STATISTICS

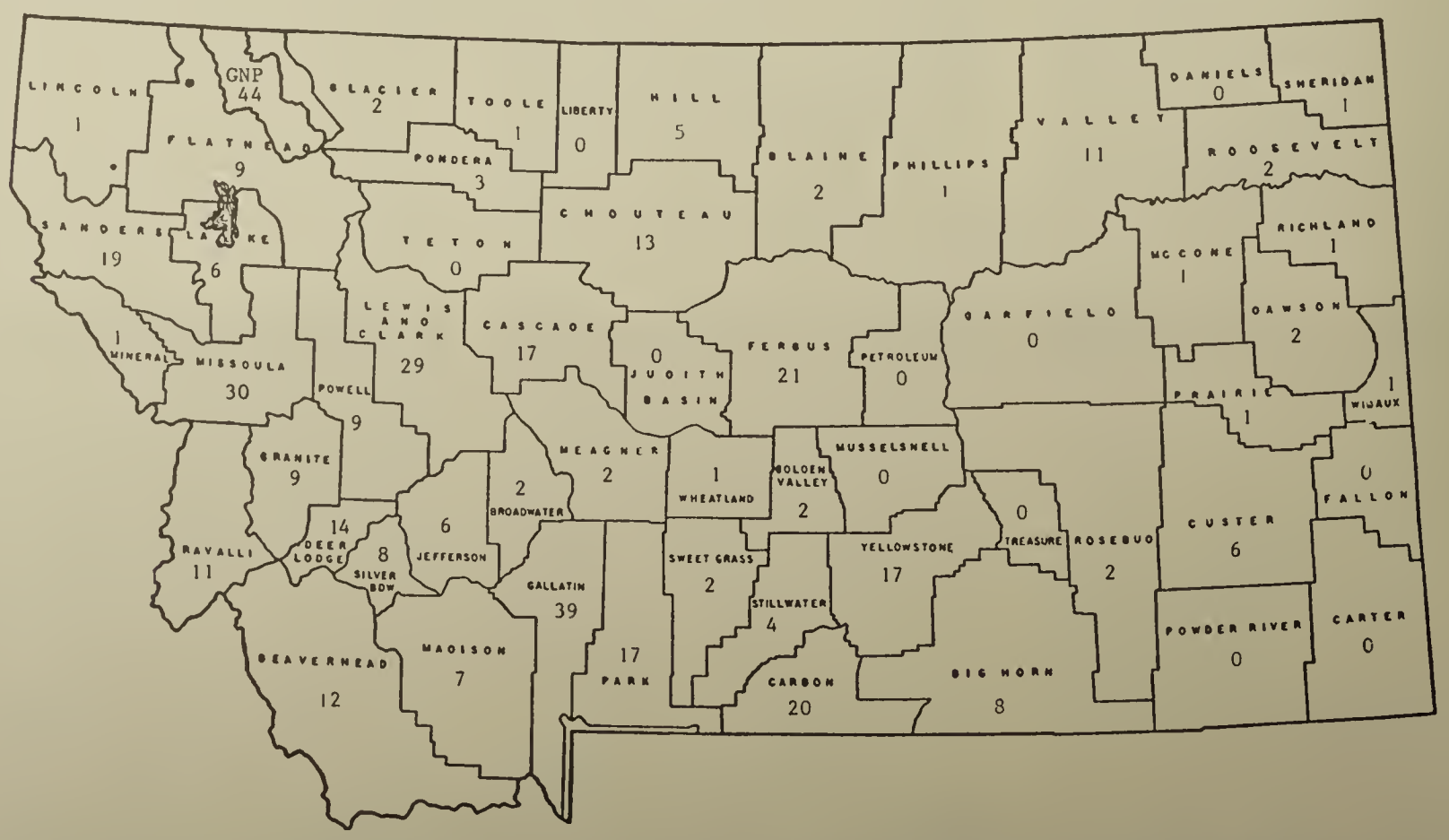
The map below depicts the numbers of National Register listings in each Montana county. A single listing—a district for instance—may contain many individual properties. Altogether, approximately 4500 historic buildings, one dozen archaeological sites, four battlefields, about 50 bridges, and two hydroelectric dams are now listed. Fifteen of the 52 county courthouses have been officially entered in the National Register, as well as eight of Montana's original 14 Carnegie libraries. The Register list includes one poor house, two breweries, and two municipal water pumping stations.

Where Register listings are few or nonexistent, it does not mean certain counties are bereft of significant historic or prehistoric properties. Rather, the distribution of listed buildings and sites across the State indicates where systematic survey has occurred. Many counties have not benefited from professional survey work—where professional historians and archaeologists identify, research, record, and nominate properties to the National Register. Major Register listings resulted directly from survey work in Carbon County, Hardin, Lewistown, Fort Benton, Livingston, West Yellowstone, Helena, Thompson Falls, and Philipsburg. Grants from the State Historic Preservation Office matched by local donations of both money and volunteer time supported each of these survey efforts.

Low numbers of county Register listings also mean that no one has taken the time to prepare the documentation required to nominate important historic buildings or archaeological sites to the Register. When a strong advocate for historic site designation has been at work, county listings jump. For example, John DeHaas, retired professor of architecture at Montana State University and the "Father of Historic Preservation in Montana," has alone nominated eight historic buildings and one historic district in his home Gallatin County, as well as a large number of properties in other counties.

Ten counties do not have any properties listed in the National Register, ten have only one, and nine have just two. Perhaps you know of a building or an archaeological site that deserves National Register designation? Perhaps you'd like to try your hand at putting together a nomination?

Call or write the State Historic Preservation Office and ask about listing your chosen building or site in the National Register. We'll send you a packet of information that will include everything that you need to prepare a nomination—and up those county statistics!



This newsletter is published by the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Marcella Sherfy, State Historic Preservation Officer, Montana Historical Society, Helena, MT.

This publication was funded in part by a grant from the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and subsequent amendments. The U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or handicap. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility in this program, please write to: Office for Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

S
78.605
H6m
:2#1

Historic Preservation Office
na Historical Society
orth Roberts
Helena, Montana 59620

PLEASE RETURN

Nonprofit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 17
Helena, MT

STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTION

MAY 15 1987

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
1515 E. 6th AVE.
HELENA, MONTANA 59620

MONTANA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE NEWS

OFFICES IN THE HISTORIC MASONIC TEMPLE, BROADWAY AT JACKSON, HELENA, MONTANA

VOL. II, NO. 1 APRIL-MAY 1987

FROM THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

Montana's economy, personality, and pride are founded in its magnificent, varied collection of resources. The history of all historic and prehistoric Montanans is a saga of their attempts to make a living from, and live with, natural resources. The physical remnants of Montana's cultural past, whether they be tipi rings, buffalo jumps, bridges, or smelters, reflect our many attempts to survive comfortably and productively with the state's special environment.

Because Montana is so tied to its natural resources and to their prices, markets, and accessibility, it has always had a boom and bust economy. We move out and on when the ore runs out, when the smelter shuts down, when the rains don't fall, when a corporation buys the family farm, or when timber prices fall. As a result, Montana's landscape is dotted with the buildings and sites we've abandoned when we left. Some of the sites and structures have been reused when circumstances were favorable; others have been destroyed when the boom came back with better technology; others have been forever abandoned.

These historic and prehistoric resources became assets to us when we finally learned that:

- building rehabilitation is often more economical than new construction because it is more labor intensive.
- Tourism may just prove to be Montana's most stable business, and that tourists value and spend time and money visiting historic resources as much, if not more, than they do grand natural settings.
- appreciation of our past—in this centennial decade—matters more to us than it ever has before; and,
- preservation of the surviving remnants of the past heightens our knowledge, understanding, and empathy with that past.

Montana can either let Hollywood preserve its phoney images of our past or we can preserve the sites and structures from our real past. Montanans are now choosing to keep more of their historic places—their contribution to the national heritage—even as they pursue other economic development. We are ready for your ideas, assistance, and encouragement.

INDIAN TRIBES, SHPO, AND ARCHAEOLOGISTS—TIME TO TALK

Dave Schwab, State Historic Preservation Office archaeologist, has embarked on a program of travel to each of Montana's seven Indian reservations to meet cultural representatives and to share ideas and information about identifying, managing, and preserving Native American cultural sites.

He has found that most of Montana's tribes do have active cultural committees, many of which have been in existence for over a decade. Tribal cultural committees have programs to gather cultural resource data from oral tradition, tribal elders, archaeological and historical survey reports, early journals, and ethnographic documentation. Their goal is to identify significant cultural sites on the reservations and to manage those resources in a way that is consistent with tribal values and tradition. We hope to assist the tribes in this process and to provide information and technical assistance whenever possible so that the tribes can become partners in cultural resource management activities.

Tribal cultural representatives commented consistently on the lack of communication and shared information with archaeologists, their lack of clear understanding of what archaeologists do and why, and what they view as inaccuracies and biases in the reporting of Indian pre-history. Because of their frustration with this situation, the tribes often view the cultural resources management community with suspicion.

At the same time, we continue to hear the archaeological community express reluctance to consult with tribal cultural representatives because they fear that the tribes will be difficult to deal with or unreasonable in their approach to cultural resource management. As a result of these perceptions, archaeologists and the tribes have not worked together as well as is clearly desirable to attain their shared goal: the identification, preservation, and management of significant cultural sites.

To begin to address this situation and to help build and improve a working relationship among the various state and federal land managing agencies and the tribes, the Billings Area Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Montana State Historic Preservation Office are planning a two-day discussion in May or June focusing on cultural resource management issues. Representatives from Montana's archaeological community, the Indian tribes, and the SHPO will meet to learn more about each others' programs and to discuss ways to work together in identifying and evaluating cultural resources. We hope that this will build a better working realtionship between the archaeological community and the tribes. For those interested in attending the discussions or desiring more information, call Dave Schwab at 444-7715 or Jim Charles at 657-6145.

GOVERNOR SIGNS LEGISLATION AMENDING STATE ANTIQUITIES ACT

On April 1, Governor Ted Schwinden signed a bill amending the State Antiquities Act. The bill provides that the State Historic Preservation Officer can protect from disclosure to the public information relating to the location and character of prehistoric and historic sites if such disclosure would create a substantial risk of harm, theft, or destruction. Montana's law was also brought into full compliance with federal law and regulation for nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places. The more restrictive Montana law had threatened the federal funding of the State Historic Preservation Office. The third part of the amendment was a housecleaning measure that serves to clarify instances in which antiquities permits are required.

MONTANA CITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

The Survey and Planning Grant project awarded to GCM Services for an archaeological study of the Montana City area is proceeding. The first phase of the contract has been completed with the submittal of an environmental analysis and overview of the area addressing the past 10,000 years. The second phase of the contract, correlating background archaeological information and field review with the environmental data is now underway.

To date, the project findings indicate little change in the local environment for the last 10,000 years. However, the analysis also indicates that the Montana City area is rich in floral and fauna resources that were of economic importance to prehistoric peoples. The area also possesses an abundance of silicious stone sources from which tools were made. Preliminary archaeological data derived from literature and informant interviews indicates that sites are abundant; types of sites are probably not just randomly distributed across the landscape but located in predictabie areas; and, taken as a whole, the prehistoric sites in the Montana City area span at least 10,000 years of intermittent occupation and resource exploitation. The potential for the existence of undiscovered, buried cultural sites remains extremely promising. Continuing geomorphological analyses are expected to narrow down the likely locations of yet unrecorded sites.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYS

Inventory of 250 buildings in **Hamilton** is progressing well under the supervision of architect Kirk Michaels of Livingston. Ada Powell of the Bitterroot Valley Historical Society is very busy delving into the historical records, together with a host of other volunteers, many of whom are finding it difficult to divide their time between the survey project and the

(continued on back)

(continued)
restoration activities at the Daly Mansion.

Bill Babcock, historian from Missoula, has begun working in **Glendive** on the inventory of 200 buildings in the commercial district. Rita Edwards of Glendive and numerous volunteers organized by the Glendive Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture are now deep into title searching, newspaper reading, and historical photograph collecting.

Negotiations between the State Historic Preservation Office and local sponsors for surveys in **Havre** and **Miles City** are nearing completion. Both communities are successful applicants for 1987 Historic Preservation grant funding. Advertisements for professional historians/architectural historians to head up these two historic building survey projects should be out soon.

MONTANA PRESERVATION ALLIANCE CONFERENCE

The second annual conference of the Montana Preservation Alliance (MPA) will be held in Billings on May 14, 15, and 16. The conference will offer a combination of workshops and tours in order to provide valuable tools and inspiration to local practitioners in the field of historic preservation. This year's agenda will focus on fundraising techniques, preservation advocacy, and preservation easements. Speakers will include: Allen A. Cohen, Senior Resident Campaign (fundraising) Director for Charles H. Bentz Associates, Inc., Westfield, New Jersey; Bill Wyatt, Director, Historic South Dakota Foundation; Gary Zowada, Director, Big Horn County Museum; Stan Bradshaw, Helena attorney, and a yet to be announced representative of the Trust for Public Land, Tacoma, Washington. The MPA is made up of architects, historians, archaeologists, city planners, and all persons—volunteer and professional alike—interested in the preservation of Montana's historic and prehistoric cultural resources. Conference headquarters will be in the Lincoln Hotel in the Billings Townsite Historic District with most sessions being held in the Art Deco style Billings City Hall. Local tours, a banquet, and a reception at the Moss Mansion are also planned. For registration information, contact the SHPO or MPA, P.O. Box 291, Butte, MT 59707.

SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL ARCHEOLOGY

The spring business meeting and tour of the Klepetko Chapter of the Society for Industrial Archeology was held in Helena the weekend of March 27-29. Members voted to undertake an historic archaeological survey of a former placer mining camp near Helena this coming summer and to make a bid for hosting the fall tour of the national organization in 1989. Chapter members toured the Parrot Confectionery, Caird Engineering, the ASARCO Smelter, the Western Clay Manufacturing Company and Archie Bray Foundation, and the Montana Tunnels Gold Mine. The $5 annual membership fee includes meeting announcements and a quarterly newsletter. Dues should be sent to Dale Martin, 813 W. Park, Butte, MT 59701.

MONTANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The 1987 meeting of the Montana Archaeological Society (MAS) was held April 11 and 12 in Havre. Papers presented at the conference were varied and included studies of a paleoindian site in southeast Montana, late prehistoric kill and butchering sites in central and southeast Montana, a prehistoric quarry site in southwest Montana, the use of Native American oral tradition in interpreting a protohistoric site in the Pryor Mountains, predictive modeling of archaeological site locations in southern Alberta, a discussion of wickiup sites in southwestern Montana, patterns in stone circle sites, the effects of flooding on archaeological sites, geoarchaeology, and a range of other topics.

The banquet speaker was Jack Fisher, a Montana State University graduate now with the Smithsonian Institution. He spoke about his ethnoarchaeology research with the Efe Pygmy of Zaire, Africa. In all, the 1987 meeting was a great success and an enjoyable and educational gathering for all attendees. Congratulations to the conference organizers!

The Montana Archaeological Association meeting of professional archaeologists was held in conjunction with the MAS meeting. Dave Schwab, SHPO Archaeologist, was elected president of that organization for the coming year.

NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS

The **Martin Barrett House** (listed January 28, 1987), 733 South Pacific, Dillon, is significant for its association with original owners Martin and Alice Barrett, early Montana pioneers who achieved great success ranching in the Horse Prairie area. The couple retired to this large, staid Colonial Revival style house in 1912, and became involved in local politics and philanthropy.

The **Cornelius Ringleberg House** (listed January 22, 1987), 1028 3rd Ave. West, Kalispell, is a 2½ story 1901 Queen Anne style residence, listed for its architectural significance.

The **Lincoln Community Hall** (listed January 22, 1987), Highway 200, Lincoln, is an octagonal, log community center that has been used continuously since its construction in 1918 as a central location for area residents to gather for social and recreational activities.

Christ Episcopal Church and Rectory (listed January 22, 1987), corner of Poppleton and Main Streets, Sheridan. The church, built in 1896, was likely designed by George Hancock of Fargo, North Dakota. The rectory dates from 1906. Together, the two buildings stand as fine examples of native stone construction and exhibit many qualitites of rustic architectural design common to the Episcopalian religious buildings in America.

The **Mike Jacobs House** (listed January 22, 1987), 4 West Fifth Ave. North, Columbus. Born Michaelangelo Jacobucci in Italy, he was known as Mike Jacobs in Montana. Jacobs, a stone mason and carver by training, developed the important Columbus sandstone quarries—source of the stone for the State Capitol. His house, built ca. 1905, is architecturally significant as an example of Renaissance Revival styling.

Sandstone and Cobblestone Schools (listed January 15, 1987), Main Street, Absarokee. These two buildings are significant for their role in the development of public education in Absarokee, and formed a small educational complex which served as the center for schooling in southern Stillwater County for all grades for thirty years. Both buildings are excellent examples of popular design and construction, using locally available materials.

HISTORIC HOTEL FOR SALE

The historic Grand Union Hotel in Fort Benton was recently advertised for sale in the National Trust for Historic Preservation's *Preservation News*. The hotel, which sits on the banks of the Missouri River, was built in 1882 when Fort Benton was the head of navigation for steamboat travel. Exterior restoration was completed and work was well underway on the interior when rehabilitation work ceased in 1984. The building is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and federal tax credits may be available to a new owner. For information, contact Joe Petrini, Ingram-Clevenger, Inc., P.O. Box 5387, Helena.

NATIONAL TRUST AWARDS GRANT TO "SAVE THE ST. LAWRENCE O'TOOLE" COMMITTEE

The National Trust for Historic Preservation awarded a $1,000 Preservation Services grant to the committee attempting to save the St. Lawrence O'Toole Roman Catholic Church in Walkerville from demolition. The grant is to be used for professional services to determine the cost of needed restoration work.

DEMOLITION STAYED

A request from the Roman Catholic Diocese of Helena to close a street in East Helena as part of a plan to replace the 1895 St. Cyril and Methodius Church with a new building was recently thwarted by nearby property owners. The East Helena City Council voted to deny the request without futher comment after receiving objections to the street closure from two property owners within the block. The proposed demolition of the Church has been an emotional issue within the local parish and the City of East Helena. The church is consecrated to Saints Cyril and Methodius, two bishops who Christianized the Slavic peoples; immigrants from Eastern Europe made up the major ethnic population working in the East Helena smelter at the turn of the century.

REMINDER: GIVE THE RESOURCE A FAIR SHAKE

All recorded cultural resources in Montana, both historic and prehistoric, are entered into Montana's Statewide Cultural Resource files housed at the University of Montana. Site data in the computerized data base is the primary tool used by the SHPO when reviewing cultural resource values in areas slated for land disturbing activities. The SHPO runs computerized searches of the site records based on the township-range legal location of the project area. Sites entered in the data base which match up with the township, range and section of the project area are "red-flagged" for consideration in the proposed undertaking. This system of cultural resource review, developed over 10 years ago in Montana, is the most effective means we have for considering impacts to heritage properties. We realize that all of Montana's cultural resources are not entered in the site files—far from it. But, we do want to insure that as many of Montana's heritage resources as possible are entered into our site records data base so that they will be given consideration in advance of development impacts.

So, as a reminder to those who record historic and/or prehistoric cultural resources, please be sure that all completed site forms are forwarded to us or UM for entry into the computerized data base. Remember, the information from that stack of site forms you've been putting off sending along to us or UM may not be adequately considered unless they are entered into the Montana Statewide Cultural Resource files. Also be sure that all site forms contain township-range-section and quarter section information prominently and accurately listed. With your help and cooperation, we can do a better job of giving Montana's cultural resources a fair shake.

This newsletter is published by the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Marcella Sherfy, State Historic Preservation Officer, Montana Historical Society, Helena, MT.

This publication was funded in part by a grant from the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and subsequent amendments. The U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or handicap. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility in this program, please write to: Office for Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

State Historic Preservation Office
Montana Historical Society
225 North Roberts
Helena, Montana 59620

STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTION

MAR 16 1987

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
1515 E. 6th AVE.
HELENA, MONTANA 59620

S
78.605
H6m
Feb-Mar 87

PLEASE RETURN

Nonprofit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 17
Helena, MT

MONTANA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE NEWS

OFFICES IN THE HISTORIC MASONIC TEMPLE, BROADWAY AT JACKSON, HELENA, MONTANA

VOL. 1, NO. 5 FEBRUARY-MARCH 1987

FROM THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

On Wednesday, January 15, in the course of presenting National Register certificates and Historic Preservation Awards, Governor Ted Schwinden first took time to offer particular thanks, on behalf of the state, to owners of National Register properties. As a way to share with you our own thanks and appreciation for the stewardship of National Register properties, we want to reprint Governor Schwinden's remarks:

> "Thank you for joining us tonight to recognize those who have made special contributions to the preservation of Montana's historic buildings and prehistoric sites.
>
> Through the National Register of Historic Places, we recognize buildings and sites worthy of preservation. In this case, not only those of monumental, national value, but those important to us in our daily work, socializing and business. Register listing doesn't bring the owners and advocates of listed property fame, grants, or absolute protection. Register listing primarily offers recognition of your property's historic value and of your efforts in preserving the structure. But far beyond the value of listing itself or the certificates to be presented, you deserve the special thanks of all Montanans. With no special financial assistance, you have quietly and responsibly taken good care of the historic homes, schools, businesses, churches, cabins, hotels, and public buildings around Montana. You have believed, understood, the value of these sites and buildings long before you received any attention or encouragement for doing so. You appreciated, when many Montanans didn't, that taking good care of our historic resources made good financial and management sense.
>
> For the years of meticulous care, for your interest, your research, you have my thanks and those of all Montanans."

At the end of the ceremony, Governor Schwinden expressed special thanks to Dr. Jeff Safford, retiring Preservation Review Board historian. We again share this as a good summation of our own feelings:

> "Although Dr. Safford couldn't be with us this evening, I want to take this opportunity to thank him for his seven years of service to the state as the Historic Preservation Board Historian. Jeff has spent countless hours in meetings, reading, and driving, with only limited repayment for his expenses. More important, Jeff brought to the Board a genuine enthusiasm and exuberance for studying and preserving the buildings and sites that reflect Montana's history. His research skills, his excellent judgement and advice, and his broad perspective, were highly valued by the Board. When Jeff was invited to attend tonight's presentation, he simply said, 'My years of service were their own reward.' Nonetheless, we thank him for his commitment to our state and its history."

PRESERVATION AWARDS GIVEN

On Wednesday evening, January 14, during the Montana Historical Society's biennial open house, Governor Ted Schwinden presented 1985-1986 Montana Historic Preservation Awards and Commendations to five different groups. Award winners are selected every two years by the State Historic Preservation Office and the State Historic Preservation Review Board. The awards recognize both outstanding rehabilitations of specific buildings and activities which promote and encourage preservation throughout communities. Recipients received framed photographs and certificates from Governor Schwinden as David Rivenes of Miles City, Review Board Chairman, described the qualities and work for which the awards were given. During the same ceremony, Governor Schwinden also presented Certificates of Registration to Montanans whose properties had been listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the last two years.

1985-1986 Preservation Award winners:

- City of Red Lodge, Carbon County, Red Lodge Business Community, Carbon County Historic Preservation Office, and Michels-Raffety Architects for cooperative efforts to study, promote, and carry out the revitalization of Red Lodge's main street.
- City of Hardin, Big Horn County, Big Horn County Historical Society, and Hardin Area Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, Inc., for cooperative efforts at, and success in, incorporating historic preservation goals into community business and government planning.
- Realty Cotenant Partners 821 and James R. McDonald Architects, P.C., for the outstanding rehabilitation of the Higgins Block in Missoula.
- Gateway Inn Corporation and Jonathan L. Foote, AIA, for the outstanding rehabilitation of the Gallatin Gateway Inn, south of Bozeman in Gallatin County.

1985-1986 Review Board Commendation:

- Jefferson County Commissioners and Jefferson County Planning Board for good stewardship of historic and prehistoric resources while carrying out other county responsibilities.

DALY MANSION TRANSFERRED TO MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Riverside, the forty-room Georgian Revival mansion constructed by Mrs. Marcus Daly on the Bitter Root Stock Farm in Hamilton, was officially transferred to the Montana Historical Society on December 31. The transfer included approximately fifty acres of landscaped grounds surrounding the house.

The acquisition was made possible by a 1985 Legislative bill which excused $400,000 in estate taxes owed by the heirs of the Countess Margit Bessenyey, granddaughter of Marcus Daly. The local Daly Mansion Preservation Trust raised $40,000 in three weeks toward the additional $200,000 purchase price and signed a contract to pay the remalning $160,000 by 1990.

Although the state will hold title to the property, the site will be administered by the Daly Mansion Preservation Trust which has assumed all responsibilities for stabilization, restoration, and interpretation. A similar arrangement will be made with the Billings' Preservation Society for local administration of the P.B. Moss Mansion if Senate Bill 26 is approved. Sponsored by Sen. Tom Hager, the bill requires the state to accept the mansion as in-kind payment of estate taxes.

PROPERTIES STUDIED FOR NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION

We have been informed that six Montana properties will be considered by the National Park System Advisory Board for designation as National Historic Landmarks. Those properties being considered under the theme of "Architecture in the National Parks" are the Many Glacier Hotel, Sperry and Granite Park Chalets, the Two Medicine Store, and Lake McDonald Lodge, all in Glacier National Park, and the Northeast Entrance Station to Yellowstone National Park, near Cooke City. The National Historic Landmark designation recognizes the exceptional significance of these properties in the nation's history. Montana currently has 15 designated National Historic Landmarks, ranging from the Hagen Archaeological Site in Dawson County to the Wellington D. Rankin Ranch in Broadwater County (for its association with Jeannette Rankin) to the Butte Historic District.

HAMILTON SURVEY UNDERWAY

Work began on a historical and architectural survey of Hamilton in early February as Kirk Michels, the principal investigator for Michels-Raffety Architects, began organizing the nearly 40 local volunteers who will be assisting him in completing the historical research on 250 properties. Each survey volunteer has been assigned specific blocks to study, and a schedule has been set up at the Clerk and Recorders office at the Ravalli County Courthouse so the anxious researchers do not all descend upon the office at once.

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION WEEK

The National Trust for Historic Preservation has scheduled National Historic Preservation Week for May 10-16. The theme for this year's celebration is "Landmarks of Democracy." The theme was selected, in part, to publicize the bicentennial celebration of the United States Constitution. If your local group is planning special activities for this week, let us know by mid-April, and we will publish notice of them in the next newsletter.

DIRECTOR FOR MOSS MANSION

Claudia Finley, interim coordinator for the Moss Mansion in Billings, has accepted the position of Moss Mansion Director effective February 1, 1987. Claudia, who has been at the Mansion since June, has conducted an inventory of artifacts in each room and worked with registration, tours and volunteer supervision. Claudia comes from Eastern Illinois University where she received a graduate degree in historical administration. She holds a bachelor's degree from Southeast Missouri State University in historic preservation with a museum emphasis.

MOSS MANSION USED FOR MOVIE SCENE

On July 25 and 26, a PBS-affiliated movie company used the kitchen of the P.B. Moss Mansion in Billings for a scene in the movie "Stacking." The Billings Preservation Society reported in its newsletter that more than 50 movie crew members and actors were involved in the filming. A $450 rental fee was paid for the use of the building.

REHABILITATION SLIDE SHOW AVAILABLE

As part of the development of the Red Lodge Revitalization Plan, the architectural firm of Michels-Raffety prepared a slide show which traces the evolution of a typical Montana main street, characteristics of historic commercial buildings, appropriate rehabilitation techniques, and main street amenities. The slide show is approximately 20 minutes in length and is accompanied by a written text or a cassette. The show is available free of charge on a reservation basis from the State Historic Preservation Office. Contact Lon Johnson at 444-7715.

REVISED NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS

The long-awaited revised National Register Nomination forms have been received by the SHPO. The new forms are designed to make computer entry easier and to facilitate the listing of multiple property format nominations. The old forms may be used until September, 1988. Guidelines on how to complete the new nomination forms are also available.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW BOARD APPOINTMENTS

In December, Governor Ted Schwinden reappointed William Melton to the State Historic Preservation Review Board as its paleontologist. The Governor also appointed Jeanne Eder, Director of the Native American Studies Program at Eastern Montana College, to the Board's historian position. Jeanne has a masters degree in history from Montana State University, and has been extremely active in programs which support understanding of Montana's culture and history.

NATIONAL REGISTER UPDATE

The **Thayer House** and the **Ward Hotel** were listed in the National Register as part of the Thompson Falls Multiple Resource Area nomination on December 22, 1986. The stone Thayer House, built by mining entrepreneur Authur W. Thayer in 1907, was described at the time of construction as "the most portentous residence in Thompson Falls." This unusual house is of the French Colonial style that is commonly found in the southern coastal states. It has a broad veranda which wraps around three facades. The Ward Hotel, built from 1907-08 by Edward Donlan, a successful politician and businessman in the town's early history, was one of the most important commercial buildings on Main Street in Thompson Falls.

Two properties were recently added to the Philipsburg Multiple Resource Area nomination: the Queen Anne style **M.E. Doe Residence,** built in 1902, and the **Ringeling House,** built in 1887 by the superintendent of the Hope Mine.

The large Multiple Resource Area nomination for **Glacier National Park** was augmented by the inclusion of the following additional properties on December 12, 1986: Apgar Fire Lookout; East Glacier Ranger Station Historic District; Heaven's Peak Fire Lookout; the Logging Creek Ranger Station Historic District; Lower Logging Lake Snowshoe Cabin; Lower Park Creek Patrol Cabin; McCarthy Homestead; Mount Brown Fire Lookout; Pass Creek Snowshoe Cabin; Sherburne Ranger Station Historic District; Swiftcurrent Fire Lookout; Swiftcurrent Ranger Station Historic District; Upper Lake McDonald Ranger Station Historic District; Upper Park Creek Patrol Cabin; and Walton Ranger Station Historic District.

LOST BUILDINGS

Christmas morning saw the loss of another significant building on Main Street in Anaconda. The three-story, Knights of Columbus Building was gutted by fire. Investigations are now underway to see if a new building can be constructed within the standing walls.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

The State Historic Preservation Office is accepting applications from local governments (either city or county) that wish to prepare to meet the requirements for becoming a Certified Local Government (CLG). The CLG program was established under the National Historic Preservation Act to encourage, develop, and maintain local preservation efforts. The SHPO is committed to providing basic funding to one local government each year to hire a local preservation officer to assist in setting up the program. Applications for funding assistance to prepare a local government to qualify as a CLG are available from the SHPO and must be submitted by May 30. The grant must be matched on a local level.

The grant will assist the local government in meeting these requirements:

- Pass an historic preservation ordinance.
- Create an historic preservation commission which includes at least three professional members.
- Maintain a system for the survey and inventory of local historic properties.
- Allow for public participation in preservation programs, including the nomination of properties to the National Register of Historic Places.

The benefits of becoming a CLG are:

- Eligibility to apply for grants from the SHPO. At least 10 percent of the state's annual Historic Preservation Fund grant must be distributed to CLGs.
- Setting local priorities for preservation, and integration of preservation into local planning and economic development programs.
- Recognition by federal and state agencies as having special expertise in historic preservation.
- Receipt of technical assistance and training from the SHPO.
- Review nominations of properties within their jurisdiction to the National Register of Historic Places.
- Ability to provide local perspective to the plans and programs of the SHPO, including statewide planning for preservation and development.

Montana currently has four officially approved CLGs and one county working toward qualification. The CLGs and their emphasis for 1986-87 are:

- Government of Butte-Silver Bow: Butte-Silver Bow maintains a full-time historic preservation officer who has worked successfully to integrate preservation into local planning efforts and governmental programs. A local preservation plan and its integration into other local plans will be completed this year. An historical and architectural survey of the DuPont de Nemours Company town of Ramsay is also being completed.

- City of Lewistown: Lewistown maintains a local historic preservation officer who has worked to show that preservation is an important part of local economic development programs. Lewistown was one of three finalists for relocation of the State Law Enforcement Academy; the proposal included the re-use of two buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition to providing technical assistance, survey of historic properties within the city is also continuing.

- Carbon County: The full-time preservation officer in Carbon County has overseen development of a revitalization plan for the Red Lodge Commercial Historic District and has worked diligently toward its implementation. County survey, including the Town of Bridger and Carbon County Rock Art, also continues.

- City of Bozeman: A part-time preservation officer in the Bozeman City-County Planning Office has worked with the local historic preservation commission toward increasing public awareness of preservation and integration of concerns into local planning. The CLG is looking toward the nomination of several historic districts within the city to the National Register this spring.

- Big Horn County: A full-time preservation officer in Big Horn County has been working toward qualifying the county for CLG status. A local preservation ordinance is being reviewed and a local preservation commission is in-place. The preservation officer has placed specific emphasis on the revitalization of Hardin's main street while identifying areas within the county in need of survey.

This newsletter is published by the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Marcella Sherfy, State Historic Preservation Officer, Montana Historical Society, Helena, MT.

This publication was funded in part by a grant from the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and subsequent amendments. The U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or handicap. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility in this program, please write to: Office for Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

S
978.605
H6m
v.1 n.4
de.1986 ja
1987
c.2

Historic Preservation Office
na Historical Society
orth Roberts
a, Montana 59620

PLEASE RETURN

Montana State Library
1515 E. Sixth Avenue
Helena, MT 59620

STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTION

JAN 15 1987

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
1515 E. 6th AVE.
HELENA, MONTANA 59620

MONTANA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE NEWS

OFFICES IN THE HISTORIC MASONIC TEMPLE, BROADWAY AT JACKSON, HELENA, MONTANA

VOL. 1, NO. 4 DECEMBER 1986-JANUARY 1987

FROM THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

The odds are good that most of you have debated the merits of moving historic buildings to "preserve" them. We are glad the debates occur. When we are asked to referee a specific "should-we-move-this-treasure" debate, we usually cannot offer a single answer. But, we do urge great caution and creative, active examination of alternatives. In a nutshell, historic buildings are always significantly more valuable in their original location than in any other place. Once in a great while, moving a building is justified because it will be destroyed where it is. But, more often than not, the choices or priorities are not quite that simple.

Several years ago, for those who wanted perspectives on when and whether to move historic buildings, I wrote a working paper on the topic entitled "The Right Move?" Below is a synopsis of ideas from it that we hope will provoke your thinking on the subject. If you would like a copy of the entire paper, we will be glad to send it to you.

> If historic buildings are curiosities to us, isolated mementos of the past, their location becomes less critical to their worth. If instead, we value historic buidings, not out of a sense of nostalgia alone, but because they expand our understanding of historic peoples and patterns, our perceptions of historic life, and the realism with which we see our forebearers, their settings matter enormously.
>
> Once we start to "read" historic buildings, to see them as sources of information and inspiration for research and inquiry, each building with its setting gives us answers and raises questions about our past.
>
> Montana possesses an array of buildings so closely linked to their setting that the relationship is symbiotic. Mining mills used the gravity provided by steep slopes for some of their power. The irregular patterns of mining town streets illustrate the haphazardness of mining claims. Homestead houses situated on the open prairie or in a forest clearing let us think about the weather and the resources with which the homesteaders dealt.
>
> Before assuming that, to be good stewards of historic buildings, we must move remote buildings into town, we need to realize that, notwithstanding weather and vandalism, many of our mining structures and homesteads have survived well. Moreover, the chance to hike to and see such buildings or to spot them on the horizon delights us. Montanans have an opportunity available to virtually no one who lives in crowded states. With curiosity, tentativeness, and excitement, we can "discover" pieces of our past just as we delight in discovering a moose sloshing through his home terrain.

PRESERVATION PROGRAM APPROVED BY NPS

On October 22, William Penn Mott, Jr., Director of the National Park Service, notified our office that the Montana Historic Preservation Program was in compliance with all federal preservation requirements and authorized us to continue full participation in the activities established by the National Historic Preservation Act. The approval follows a program review performed in 1985, as part of the NPS's review of all state historic preservation programs in the nation.

PRESERVATIONISTS HONORED WITH "TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA AWARDS"

On November 19, recipients of the 1986 Montana "Take Pride in America Awards" were recognized by Governor Ted Schwinden during a ceremony held at the State Capitol. Three recipients of this year's awards are noteworthy for their accomplishments in the field of historic preservation. Burt Williams, Bureau of Land Management State Archaeologist, was recognized for his pivotal role in the development and implementation of the Montana BLM's cultural resource management program. The Garnet Preservation Association was recognized for its volunteer efforts in protecting and preserving the Garnet (Granite County) Ghost Town through a cooperative agreement with the BLM. Tamzin Brown and Kim Wilson jointly received recognition for editing the Public Law Land Review and organizing the Dispute Resolution Conference while at the University of Montana School of Law, both of which addressed preservation concerns.

The Montana "Take Pride in America Awards" are given annually in recognition of those who make substantial contributions to better the stewardship of resources on public lands. Congratulations to this year's winners for their richly deserved awards.

WALKERVILLE MAY LOSE LANDMARK CHURCH

The Butte-Silver Bow Historic Preservation Office has received word that the Catholic Diocese of Helena has decided to demolish the St. Lawrence O'Toole Church in Walkerville. Janet Ore, the local preservation officer, reports that the parish was the second created in Butte and the land was donated by the Butte and Boston Mining Company, with $25,000 in subscriptions raised by area miners for construction of the building. The church contains elaborate murals, an ornate wooden altar, and large stained glass windows.

As reported in *The Uptown Heritage,* St. Lawrence O'Toole Church, "because of its early history and relationship to the growth of Walkerville, the oldest part of Butte-Silver Bow, the structure has great historic value. The St. Lawrence Church also is an important landmark for Walkerville and Butte, both visually and emotionally. As the structure sits in a prominent location at the entrance of Walkerville, it helps to physically define the town. It also helps define Walkerville emotionally, having served as the community's single Catholic parish where many Walkerville and Centerville families experienced important family ceremonies and rituals. With the closing of Walkerville's schools and the dissolution of the St. Lawrence parish, the community is in danger of losing parts of its identity. This makes saving the community landmark of even greater importance to Walkerville residents."

Efforts are underway to find a way to save the church. If you are interested in helping, contact Janet Ore at the Butte-Silver Bow Historic Preservation Office, Courthouse, Butte, or call 723-8262.

BIG HORN COUNTY PRESERVATION PROGRAMS UNDERWAY

The Big Horn County historic preservation/ Hardin main street revitalization program underway since August 1 was officially kicked off with the grand opening of the "Center on Hardin" office in November. The interior of the vacant Pastime Cafe building on Center Avenue was rehabilitated to house the program. David Wheeler, director of the program, worked in Ellensburg, Washington, for the last eight years in a variety of historic preservation areas. David's first year activities will be concentrated in the Hardin Commercial Historic District.

RED LODGE REVITALIZATION CITED BY GOVERNOR

In an address awarding Certified Communities status to twenty Montana cities in October, Governor Ted Schwinden opened his remarks citing the accomplishments of Red Lodge over the last couple of years, including building rehabilitation to attract tourists, the opening of several new businesses, and the expansion of existing businesses. The state's Certified Communities program, a local self-help economic development program, is similar to the successful National Trust for Historic Preservation's "Main Street Program" which was used as a guide in putting together Red Lodge's recently published Revitalization Master Plan. The implementation of the revitalization plan has been adopted in full as one of the goals of the Red Lodge Certified Communities committee. Copies of the Red Lodge Revitalization Master Plan are available for $10 from the Carbon County Historical Society, P.O. Box 881, Red Lodge 59068.

VINSON APPOINTED TO MONTANA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Edrie Vinson, Carbon County Historic Preservation Officer, has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Montana Development Association (MEDA). Historic preservation as an economic development tool is not mentioned as one of the MEDA objectives. Edrie hopes to incorporate preservation goals in the state's development program. With tourism recognized as one of Montana's major industries, and the visitation of historic sites as one of the major tourist activities, we are pleased to see a preservation advocate on the Board.

NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS

The **Calvary Episcopal Church,** 9 North Villard Avenue, Red Lodge, was listed in the National Register on October 23, 1986. The ca. 1899 residential-scale, wood frame church was the last of six small, carpenter-built churches to be constructed during the 1890s in Red Lodge. The building is significant as a distinctive example of popular church construction associated with the explosive growth of Red Lodge occasioned by stepped-up development of the coal mines.

Also, another addendum to the **Red Lodge Commercial Historic District,** has been officially listed in the National Register. This addendum enlarges the boundary for the historic district and includes three additional blocks along Broadway and Oakes Ave. The significant historic buildings that represent Red Lodge's early period of economic prosperity and ethnic diversity included in this addendum are the **Salvonia Saloon, Dimich and Yelich Grocery, Elmen and Salo Grocery, Dr. Beaumont's Office, Imperia Americana, Southern Lodging House, Neithammer's Meat Market, Weaver's Blacksmith Shop, Red Lodge City Hall and Fire Station** and **Continental Oil Gas Station.**

The **West Yellowstone Multiple Resource Area,** which was listed in the Register in 1983, was enhanced by the inclusion of the **Eagle's Store** on November 6, 1986. Located directly across the street from the Union Pacific Railroad Depot at the corner of Canyon St. and Yellowstone Ave., Eagle's Store is a fine example of Rustic styling, designed by Fred Willson, a prominent architect from Bozeman. Built in three stages over the years 1927-1930, the store is still owned and operated by the descendants of Samuel P. Eagle, who was an employee of Yellowstone Naitonal Park and one of the original settlers of West Yellowstone.

The **William O'Brien House,** 114 East Poppleton, Sheridan, was listed in the National Register on October 23, 1986. Built between 1890-1893, the O'Brien House is architecturally significant as a distinctive example of an Italianate style residence in this small central Madison County community. Italianate features of the residence include clean vertical lines, a pronounced cornice, tall segmentally arched windows, double entrance doors, and a simple entrance stoop ornamented with modest scrollwork. William O'Brien came to Montana Territory in 1877 and established a successful liquor business in Sheridan, and served in a variety of local offices and in the Montana Legislature.

The **Edgar S. Paxson House,** at 611 Stephens Ave., Missoula, was listed in the Register on November 6, 1986. This modest, four-square, wood frame cottage is significant for its association with the well-known Western artist, who lived here from 1906 until his death in 1919. With the loss of Paxson's former residence in Butte and his art studio, this house is the only remaining building that serves as a reminder of Paxson's career as an important artist.

ARIZONA LISTS TELEPHONE LINE AND RACETRACK CHUTE

The newsletter of the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office recently included notice of the listing in the National Register of Historic Places of two rather unusual resources. The Trans-Canyon Telephone Line was listed for its association with the development of tourist facilities in the Grand Canyon and Rillito Racetrack Chute was listed as nationally significant for its associations with the growth of regulated quarter horse racing from a southwestern pastime into an international spectator sport.

STOREFRONT REHABILITATIONS REVITALIZING UPTOWN BUTTE

The Butte-Silver Bow Historic Preservation Office reports that six owners along Park Street in Butte have undertaken storefront rehabilitations with assistance from the Urban Revitalization Agency's Facade Improvement Program. One new building has also been constructed to fill a vacant mid-block lot and was designed to be compatible with the adjoining historic buildings. In addition, four more facade improvement applications have been approved for next year. Next time you are in the Butte area, take a drive down Park Street; the rehabilitation work is impressive.

RED LODGE CITY COUNCIL SETS DESIGN STANDARDS FOR STREET LIGHTS

Based on the request of private individuals in Red Lodge wishing to install reproduction street lights in front of their businesses, the Red Lodge City Council has adopted a five-globe fixture as the only style which will be allowed on the main street. The approved lights are similar to those that once lined the streets of the Red Lodge Commercial Historic District and will help create a friendly and secure feeling for pedestrians on the street.

JAMES H. BRADLEY FELLOWSHIPS

The Montana Historical Society has announced the availability of two fellowships. The James H. Bradley Local History Fellowship of $1,000 will be awarded to a qualified Montana applicant or group wishing to pursue research at the Society as part of a project involving some aspect of Montana history. The James H. Bradley Memorial Summer Fellowship of $3,000 will be awarded to a qualified applicant wishing to use the Society's collection for research for a scholarly article on Montana history. For additional application information contact the Montana Historical Society Library, 444-2681.

"IN SEARCH OF EARLY ELEPHANTS"

Congratulations to MSU Professor Les Davis on his most recent article on Montana prehistory published in the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks November/December issue of *Montana Outdoors* magazine. Dr. Davis' article is titled "In Search of Early Elephants" and discusses the Lindsay Mammoth site (24DW501) and other evidence of Clovis complex Ice-age hunters in Montana. This is the third in a series of articles published by Dr. Davis in *Montana Outdoors.* We applaud his efforts to keep the public informed about the archaeological record in Montana and to promote public concern for the preservation of these resources.

PRESERVATION LEGISLATION

A bill proposing four amendments to the State Antiquities Act will be brought before the 1987 Legislature for consideration, sponsored by Representative Dorothy Bradley from Bozeman. The four proposed changes will:

- clarify instances when State Antiquities Permits are required prior to archaeological testing and excavation;
- give authority to the Department of State Lands to plan site excavation and restoration;
- allow for nomination of historic buildings and archaeological sites to the National Register when property owners do not object to the listing;
- permit the withholding of information on the exact location of sensitive archaeological sites that may be subject to vandalism.

Marcella Sherfy has put together a fact sheet that further explains these proposed changes. Please call or write the Preservation Office if you would like a copy.

GRANT APPLICATION DEADLINE EXTENDED

As this newsletter goes to print, President Reagan once again plans to submit a request to the U.S. Congress for the rescission of 75% of this year's Historic Preservation Fund monies. In the past, Congress has not acted on such requests and the funding has been released after 45 working days. In order that the deadline for survey grant applications be closer to the date that the funds will be available, we have extended the due date for grant applications from January 30 to **March 20, 1987.** Application forms are available at the Montana Historic Preservation Office.

1987 PRESERVATION REVIEW BOARD MEETING DATES

- ☐ February 26, Helena
- ☐ May 21, Bozeman
- ☐ September 10, Fort Benton
- ☐ December 3, Helena

If you would like a National Register nomination to be considered at a particular meeting, it must be received in the State Historic Preservation Office 60 days in advance to the meeting date.

CORRECTIONS

The last *Preservation News* mistakenly reported that recent research and site stabilization work at the Wahpa Chu'gn Buffalo Kill site (24 HL101) was supported by a grant from the M.J. Murdock Charitable Trust. Actually, the work was funded by Cultural and Aesthetics grant funds awarded by the Montana Legislature.

We also reported that the master plan for the Butte-Anaconda Historical Park System was partially funded by the Cities of Butte and Anaconda when, in fact, the local sponsors were the Butte and Tri-County Historical Societies.

This newsletter is published by the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Marcella Sherfy, State Historic Preservation Officer, Montana Historical Society, Helena, MT.

This publication was funded in part by a grant from the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and subsequent amendments. The U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or handicap. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility in this program, please write to: Office for Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

S
78.605
6m
1#3
M-MN
1986

Historic Preservation Office
ana Historical Society
North Roberts
na, Montana 59620

PLEASE RETURN

Nonpr
U.S.
DEADHEAD
No. 17
ena, MT

STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTION

NOV 28 1986

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
1515 E. 6th AVE.
HELENA, MONTANA 59620

RECEIVED WITH
PERIODICALS

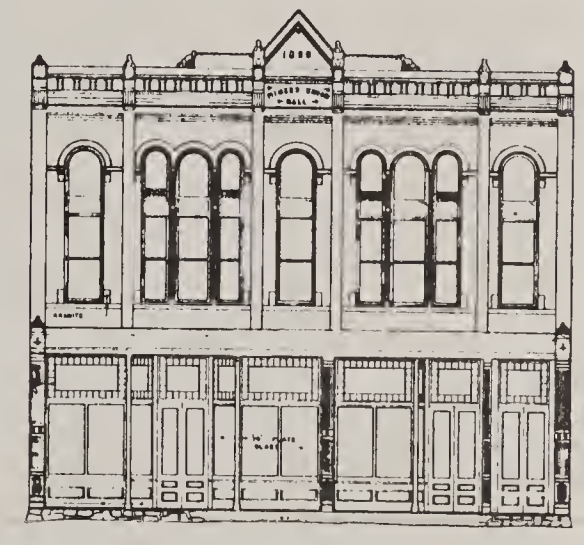
MONTANA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE NEWS

OFFICES IN THE HISTORIC MASONIC TEMPLE, BROADWAY AT JACKSON, HELENA, MONTANA

VOL. 1, NO. 3 OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1986

FROM THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

On Saturday evening, October 4, the Miners' Union Hall in Granite burned. The Hall, a remnant of the once booming Granite/Bi-Metallic Mine empire, was one of Montana's most significant late nineteenth century ghost town structures. The building had been donated to the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks by the Antonioli family. In the mid-sixties, the Historic American Building Survey program, Department of Interior, funded the preparation of measured drawings to record the Hall. The drawings were prepared by Montana State University students under the direction of Professor John N. DeHaas, and are now permanently stored in the Library of Congress. In 1974, the Miners' Union Hall was listed in the National Register of Historic Places.



Three people have been cited for arson in connection with the fire. The case will be heard this fall before Judge Ward Ringer in Philipsburg. We hope that the investigation and the publicity will be vigorous and thorough, focused on the magnitude of the loss to the people of the state of Montana. Many of Montana's most significant historic remains lie in remote locations. These structures and sites, often slowly deteriorating from the elements, retain a remarkable, though fragile, degree of integrity. They survive only if all of us respect them, treasure them, and take it upon ourselves to watch over them. Having visited the Miners' Union Hall in 1941, T.J. Kertulla observed:

> The ghostly twilight and the musky smell of decaying wood make it easy for the imagination to drift back to those days of 50 years ago when the whole town gathered there. Happy, brilliant, and gay as any metropolitan ballroom that hall alone has memories no millions can buy. The Cascade Courier, May 8, 1941

TAX INCENTIVES SURVIVE REFORM

When the U.S. House/Senate Conference Committee finished its work on tax reform in August, the rehabilitation tax credit was retained in a modified and reduced form. The current 25 percent historic rehabilitation tax credit has been lowered to 20 percent and taxpayers will be required to reduce their basis in the property (acquisition cost plus capital improvements minus depreciation deductions already taken) by the full amount of the credit prior to calculating their post-rehabilitation depreciation allowances. Currently, taxpayers are only required to subtract one-half of the amount of the credit.

The two non-historic credits have been combined into a single 10 percent credit for the rehabilitation of nonhistoric buildings built prior to 1936. Taxpayers using the 10 percent credit will also have to adjust their basis by the full amount of the credit.

These changes are effective for all property placed into service (in a condition ready for use or put into use) on or after January 1, 1987. Details of the transition provisions have not yet been released.

The use of the credit will be subject to complicated rules on "passive" and "active" income. More detailed information is available from Lon Johnson at the State Historic Preservation Office.

NEW ACHP REGULATIONS APPROVED

On October 1, 1986, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's revised regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties (36CFR800)" took effect. These regulations were published in their final form in the *Federal Register* (51FR31115) on September 2, 1986. The Council's regulations govern the review process established in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The process ensures that federal agencies consider historic values as they plan and carry out federal actions and projects. The new regulations remain similar to the 1979 regulations that have been in effect. But the new regulations do, (1) offer federal agencies some greater flexibility in meeting their legal responsibility, (2) shorten some time sequences, (3) clarify kinds of documentation needed, and (4) officially approve final determinations of eligibility when federal agencies and the SHPO agree.

DALY AUCTION

The last issue of the *News* carried an article about the impending auction of the furnishings from Mrs. Marcus Daly's mansion in Hamilton. The locally organized Daly Preservation Trust was attempting to raise funds to purchase the furnishings, but less than a week before the auction had only $10,000. The *Ravalli Republic* reported, however, that by the end of the sale, "the Trust had purchased $67,825 worth of furniture, rugs, mirrors, andirons and other pieces. In addition they had inspired other buyers to buy and donate or loan back items for eventual display that amounted to almost that much again."

LIVINGSTON'S NORTHERN PACIFIC DEPOT TO BE REHABILITATED

The Livingston Depot Foundation has announced plans for the rehabilitation of Livingston's historic Northern Pacific Depot complex to serve as a satellite museum for exhibitions from the Buffalo Bill Historical Center in Cody, Wyoming. Funding has been secured from the Economic Development Administration, the Department of Commerce's Community Development Block Grant program, and private individuals for the $600,000 project.

The depot complex includes three structures: the two-story main terminal building flanked by the one-story baggage and beanery buildings, all joined by a trackside colonnade. The complex was designed by the St. Paul architectural firm of Reed and Stem as a statement of the Northern Pacific Railroad's position as the "Yellowstone Park Line" and Livingston's position as the "Original Entrance to Yellowstone Park."

Burlington Northern donated the complex to the City of Livingston in 1982 and the city spent several years searching for a tenant for the building with no success. Local residents and business persons formed the Livingston Depot Foundation in 1985 for the purpose of preserving the depot and restoring its place as a center of the community's activity and economy. We applaud the local initiative which has brought this project to fruition.

REHABILITATION UNDERWAY AT THE ANACONDA CITY HALL

Citizens in Anaconda not only fought city hall, they ended up with the building. The former City Hall building, vacated when the city and county governments consolidated in the 1970s, was slated for demolition in 1978 under Anaconda's Urban Renewal Plan. A suit brought by local citizens against the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development charging failure to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act resulted in the city hall and other historic buildings being given a reprieve from demolition while new uses could be investigated. The Tri-county Historical Society and the Copper Village Museum and Arts Foundation will be the new tenants in the building once the current rehabilitation is completed next spring. Work includes extensive energy conservation measures, new interior finishes, and an addition to house an elevator. Years of perseverance have saved a very significant building.

NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS

The **Hi Bug Historic District** in Red Lodge was listed in the National Register on July 23. The district, roughly bounded by West Second Street, Villard Avenue, West Eighth Street, and the west bench hillside, includes 68 significant residential buildings. In this ethnically diverse community, the Hi Bug area was home to the English-speaking, upper middle-class residents of English and Irish extraction—Red Lodge's prominent business, political, and social leaders. During the 1920s, the neighborhoods of Red Lodge were based on nationality and social class, and the term "Hi Bug" was coined by the "Barndogs," a group of teenagers from other parts of the town.

One historic district and 18 independently eligible properties comprise the **Thompson Falls Multiple Resource Area,** listed in the National Register on October 8. The Hydroelectric Dam Historic District contains 11 structures related to the development of hydroelectric power technology along the Clark Fork River in northwestern Montana during the early 20th century. Two dams completed in 1916, a massive, 1914 masonry power house, and two bridges built in 1911 by O.E. Peppard of Missoula highlight the district. Other properties in the MRA include five commercial buildings dating from 1910-1914, the 1907 Sanders County Jail, and seven Bungalow-style residences, most of which were built in 1912.

The **Philipsburg Multiple Resource Area,** entered in the National Register on September 30, has one historic district and four individually significant buildings located outside the district boundaries. Encompassing most of the incorporated limits of Philipsburg, the historic district contains the major commercial, residential, governmental, and religious structures erected during the town's period of historic significance from the late 1870s to 1930. Philipsburg achieved statewide significance during this 60-year span as one of the largest silver, sapphire, and manganese mining areas in the world. A high concentration of buildings erected between 1887-1891 near the downtown represent a construction boom that resulted from the arrival of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1887 and active silver mining during the mid-1880s. Outside of the historic district are found the 1896 Philipsburg Grade School, the oldest school building in continuous use in Montana, and the Anderson Lumber Mill complex, significant as the only extant structures related to the early lumber business in Philipsburg.

MONTANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Montana Archaeological Society, a nonprofit organization devoted to the study of Montana prehistory, is open to the public for membership. The Society's biannual publication, *Archaeology in Montana,* contains articles of interest to the amateur and professional alike. For subscriptions contact Marvin Keller, P.O. Box 2123, Billings, MT 59103 (Rates: Individual $10/year, Family $14/year, Student $6/year, Institution $15/year).

MONTANA CITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY

The State Historic Preservation Office has awarded a grant to GCM Services, Inc. of Butte for the greater Montana City Archaeological Study in northern Jefferson County. Dale Herbort of GCM will coordinate the efforts of geological, environmental, and archaeological specialists. The study will result in an understanding of the nature, locale, and information potential of prehistoric sites in the area. It will also provide recommendations for field inventory and will identify specific sensitive environments. The area has undergone rapid subdivision development over the past few years and the data will allow planners to better address ongoing threats to cultural resources.

SOUTHEAST MONTANA PREHISTORIC RESOURCES OVERVIEW

The Miles City District of the Bureau of Land Management has awarded a contract for the southeast Montana prehistoric resources overview to Ethnoscience of Billings. The regional overview will be an important contribution toward furthering our understanding of the archaeological patterning in the area.

WAHKPA CHU'GN BUFFALO KILL SITE

The H. Earl Clack Memorial Museum in Havre was awarded an M.J. Murdoch Charitable Trust grant to conduct research, interpretive work and site maintenance at the Wahkpa Chu'gn Buffalo Kill Site (24HL101) (National Register 12-20-74) in Hill County. The site is a multi-component bison kill and campsite that was repeatedly used from about 50 BC to 1850 AD. Excavations this summer under the direction of John Brumley exposed additional bone levels and a butchering area from Besant and Late prehistoric time periods. A new interpretive shelter has been constructed and maintenance work was undertaken to halt erosion of intact cultural deposits.

IMPLEMENTATION OF BUTTE-ANACONDA HISTORICAL PARK SYSTEM BEGINS

During the last two years, the State Historic Preservation Office, the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Cities of Butte and Anaconda, funded a master plan which proposed creation of a Butte-Anaconda Historical Park System. The park would preserve the most important industrial sites and structures of the two cities, using them to interpret the area's mining and smelting heritage within the larger context of United States and international history. In addition to these goals—historic preservation and interpretation—the objectives of the park include recreation and research, environmental reclamation, and the economic revitalization of Butte and Anaconda.

The first project of the proposed Butte-Anaconda Historical Park System was realized in mid-September with the successful operation of a passenger trolley on the Missoula Gulch Line of the historic Butte, Anaconda, and Pacific Railway. Governor Ted Schwinden was among the passengers. Within a few seasons, the park hopes to operate the trolley to the top of the Butte hill where tourists will be able to view the headframes of many of Butte's mineyards and the Berkeley Pit. Eventually, planners want to connect the separate sections of the park in Butte and Anaconda by a tourist railroad.

The park organization has also prepared a proposal to Montana's legislature for a grant from the Resource Indemnity Trust Fund to reclaim the grounds and restore the buildings at the Anselmo Mine for use as the major interpretive site of the park system in Butte. The Anselmo is the only historic mineyard in Butte with all of its ancillary buildings extant where a complete picture of the surface works of an operating underground mine can be interpreted.

Executive summaries of the Butte-Anaconda Historical Park System Master Plan are available from the SHPO.

FORT PECK TOWNSITE

Recent research in conjuction with the Army Corps of Engineers' disposition of the Fort Peck Townsite has revealed the architect for the project as Edward W. Tanner. Tanner was also architect for the J.C. Nichols Company, developer of the renowned Country Club district on the south side of Kansas City, Missouri. A 1910's development, the Country Club district was a sub-division which considered the total environment in its development scheme, planning neighborhoods that contained not only residences, but shops, schools, and churches. Tree-lined boulevards and landscaped parkways followed the natural terrain while harmonious architectural designs were introduced to blend with the landscape. For the Fort Peck townsite plan, Tanner closely followed the patterns of layout and style established in the Country Club district. The town has curvilinear streets and a large public green fronting the Administration Building. Rows of trees and landscaped lawns make Fort Peck an oasis in the midst of the otherwise arid and treeless plains.

MIKE KOOP MOVES TO MINNEAPOLIS

The State Historic Preservation Office staff regrets to announce the resignation of Michael Koop. Mike moved to Minneapolis at the end of October. We wish him well in his new, urban world, but will miss him a great deal. Mike first came to Montana from Wisconsin to participate in the 1984 summer architectural and historical inventory in Butte. He began work for the Preservation Office in May 1985, as National Register Coordinator. Mike concentrated on writing new National Register nominations and redrafting inventory materials into Register format. We know Mike looks forward to keeping in touch with preservation in Montana and a wide range of Montana friends. His new address is 615 Jackson Street, N.E., Minneapolis, MN 55413.

PRESERVATION AWARD SUGGESTIONS

The State Historic Preservation Office welcomes your suggestions of individuals, organizations, and rehabilitation projects that have been especially effective in promoting historic preservation in Montana and its communitites. The State Historic Preservation Review Board will be making final selections for the 1985 and 1986 Historic Preservation Award winners at its December 4 meeting. Awards will be presented during the Montana Historical Society's Legislative Open House next spring. We encourage you to think about a wide range of skills or activities that people have contributed to better preservation practice and understanding: writing, advocacy, financial management, architecture, community leadership, etc. We would value your suggestions in writing or by telephone before November 28.

REVIEW BOARD MEETING

The Montana State Historic Preservation Review Board will hold its last 1986 meeting on Thursday, December 4, in Helena at the State Historic Preservation Office, 102 Broadway. The meeting will begin at 1:30 p.m. The Board is slated to make recommendations on the National Register eligibility of the following properties: Barrett House, Dillon; Ringleberg House, Kalispell; Lincoln Community Hall, Lincoln; Jacobs House and Columbus Cemetery, Columbus; Christ Episcopal Church and Rectory, Sheridan; and a range of properties in Alberton. The Board will also set meeting dates and locations for 1987 and select 1985 and 1986 Montana preservation award winners.

This newsletter is published by the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Marcella Sherfy, State Historic Preservation Officer, Montana Historical Society, Helena, MT.

This publication was funded in part by a grant from the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and subsequent amendments.
The U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or handicap. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility in this program, please write to: Office for Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

State Historic Preservation Office
Montana Historical Society
225 North Roberts
Helena, Montana 59620

PLEASE RETURN

STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTION

SEP 23 1986

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
1515 E. 6th AVE.
HELENA, MONTANA 59620

DEAD
Permit No. 17
Helena, MT

S
998.605
H6m
v.1 #2
Aug-Sept.
1986 c.2

MONTANA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE NEWS

OFFICES IN THE HISTORIC MASONIC TEMPLE, BROADWAY AT JACKSON, HELENA, MONTANA

VOL. 1, NO. 2 AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1986

From The State Historic Preservation Office

This issue of our newsletter contains, as did our first, a note entitled "Montana Heritage Lost." In it, we describe the demise of buildings and sites important in Montana's past. Our heritage is, when we look closely, very fragile.

At the same time, we will be conscientious in telling you about Montana heritage sites that have been saved. We want especially to describe those instances in which particular creativity and persistence preserved endangered properties.

For a start, the 1930, five-span, Pennsylvania-through-truss bridge over the Missouri River at Wolf Point will likely remain in place even after the Montana Department of Highways and Roosevelt County build a new bridge to carry highway traffic. Steve Kologi with the Montana Department of Highways, knowing that the lines of two utility companies were carried across the historic bridge, offered the bridge to the companies, thus, saving them the costs of relocation. Negotiations are underway to transfer the bridge to the Williston Basin Interstate Pipeline Company (Montana Dakota Utilities). Retention of the bridge will preserve a very good example of early bridge technology. BRAVO!

Main Street Workshop A Success

Over one hundred attendees spent three days in Kalispell, July 30, 31 and August 1 at the National Trust for Historic Preservation's National Main Street Center Workshop. Representing a wide range of professional and lay interests, participants heard the Main Street Center staff explain how its program is revitalizing the economy of small communities in thirty states across the nation. Montana speakers shared their own experiences and agreed that the revitalization of main streets produces the economic development most communities are seeking. As a result of the workshop, a committee was formed to investigate the feasibility of including the Main Street Program with the State's other economic development programs.

CLGs Approved

The Goverment of Butte-Silver Bow, the Cities of Bozeman and Lewistown, and Carbon County have been approved by the National Park Service as Certified Local Governments (CLG) for purposes of participation in the national historic preservation program.

Designation as a CLG entitles local governments to compete for ten percent of the state's federal Historic Preservation Fund allocation. It also gives local governments more responsibility in the National Register nomination process for properties within their jurisdiction. In addition, CLGs agree to comply with state and federal historic preservation statutes and to maintain programs of identification and protection for their historic resources.

Red Lodge Revitalization Plan Off The Shelf

The City of Red Lodge's recently completed Commercial Historic District revitalization plan received a major boost in June. C-Mor Real Estate removed the ribbed aluminum siding from the Montana Bakery (1900), Miyer Filomino Tin Shop (1903) and Byrne's Plumbing Shop (1900), which are all false-fronted, wood framed buildings. Only new cornices, awnings, and paint were needed to restore the historic appearance of the buildings as documented in early photographs.

To promote and advertise the Red Lodge Revitalization Plan, the Carbon County Historic Preservation Office has printed a colorful poster depicting a nightime parade in front of a main street block. The poster is available for $5 from the Carbon County Historic Preservation Office, 5 East Ninth Street, Red Lodge, Montana 59068.

Daly Mansion Future Uncertain

In 1910, Mrs. Marcus Daly, widow of one of Montana's copper kings, erected the largest private residence in the State as her country home. "Riverside," as the mansion was named, was designed by Missoula architect A.J. Gibson in the Colonial Revival style and included extensive landscaped grounds by Holm and Olson, Inc., landscape architects of St. Paul. The 25,000 square foot mansion has forty rooms and sixteen bathrooms with 5,000 square feet of porches and verandas encircling the building. The mansion has remained boarded since the death of Mrs. Daly in 1942 with most of the original furnishings still in place.

The heirs to the estate of the Countess Margit Bessenyey, the Daly's granddaughter, auctioned the furnishings in August leaving the fate of this Bitterroot Valley landmark in question. The mansion was offered to the state in lieu of inheritance and estate taxes, but the Montana legislature set a limit of $400,000 on the acquisition, approximately one-third of what the family was asking. The mansion, with its associated stables and landscaped lawns, is a unique representation of the wealth of the copper kings in Montana, most of which was taken from the State.

A statewide appeal for donations to purchase the estate and furnishings is being spearheaded by the Daly Mansion Preservation Trust, P.O. Box 744, Hamilton, Montana 59840.

P.B. Moss Mansion

The Billings Preservation Society continues research to provide accurate interpretive programs for the P.B. Moss Mansion which is now open for public tours. The house at 914 Division was constructed in 1902-03 for Preston B. Moss, a Billings banker and developer. Moss' daughter lived in the house until her death in 1984. The Jacobethan Revival mansion's elaborate interior decorations and furnishings by W.P. Nelson and Company of Chicago are intact.

The house was designed by Henry Janeway Hardenbergh, a prominent New York City architect. Hardenbergh was responsible for the design of such outstanding buildings as the Dakota Apartments, the Plaza Hotel, and the original Waldorf and Astor Hotels in New York City, Copley Plaza in Boston, and the recently rehabilitated New Willard Hotel in Washington, D.C. Research continues in hopes of finding how the association between Moss and Hardenbergh developed.

Pre-applications Being Accepted For 1987 HPF Grants

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is now accepting pre-applications for federal fiscal year 1987 preservation grants for local historical and architectural surveys, archaeological studies, or historic preservation planning projects. Applications from local governments, historical societies, or other organizations are due at the SHPO by January 30, 1987. Grant funds cannot be used for building rehabilitation, architectural plans, or research efforts for single buildings or sites.

Montana Preservation 1986 Poster

The 1930's archaeological excavation of Pictograph Cave by the WPA is the subject of this year's preservation poster. A historical photograph of the excavation crew at work, taken by Spencer Lauson of Billings in 1937, forms the center of the poster, framed by graphic images of some of the pictographs found on the cave walls. Watch for the poster in your community. Information on ordering is available from the SHPO.

Contract Survey Position Open

The State Historic Preservation Office seeks the services of a qualified historian or architectural historian to complete a 5-month architectural and historical survey of 250 buildings in Hamilton, Montana. Previous survey experience is required. The contract provides $1800/month. Applications are due at the SHPO by November 10.

Employee On Leave

Pat Bick, Deputy SHPO for Survey and Registration, has accepted a two month position with the National Park Service to complete an architectural and historical survey of the homestead era properties located along the North Fork of the Flathead River in Glacier National Park. Pat will return to her normal duties at the SHPO on November 1.

Historic Buildings Considered For Law Enforcement Academy

An interim Montana legislative sub-committee charged with making a final recommendation to the Legislature for a location for Montana's Law Enforcement Academy has narrowed the field to proposals from Dillon, Great Falls, and Lewistown. The City of Lewistown's proposal includes re-use of the recently vacated Fergus County High School building and the Fergus County Improvement Corporation Dormitory (Calvert Hotel). Both buildings are listed in the National Register. The 1983 Legislature resolved that agency directors should give consideration to National Register properties when seeking new space.

Historic Bridge Available

Gallatin County and the Montana Department of Highways are seeking a new owner for the National Register eligible Cameron Bridge that crosses the Gallatin River about nine miles northwest of Bozeman. The 130-foot-long bridge is available at no cost, but must be moved to a different site at the expense of the new owner.

For further information, contact Mitzi Rossillon, Montana Department of Highways, Helena, Montana 59620, (406) 444-6258.

Montana Heritage Lost

The CORAM BRIDGE in Flathead County was demolished this summer after a national advertising campaign by Burlington Northern Railroad failed in locating a new owner. The two, 210-foot, pin-connected Baltimore deck trusses of the bridge over the Flathead River made it the largest of the Great Northern Railroad's trestle bridges. It was built by the Lassig Bridge and Iron Works of Chicago, Illinois, in 1898.

Melcher To Introduce Native American Legislation

Representatives of the SHPO recently attended a meeting of tribal members to discuss a bill being sponsored by Senator John Melcher. "The American Archaeological Resources and Development Protection Act" is in draft form and subject to revision. As drafted, the Act establishes the Native American Museum Advisory Board which would resolve disputes among Native American groups and other institutions which retain, curate, or acquire through federal action Native American cultural materials including skeletal remains and sacred artifacts. The Board is empowered to penalize groups or institutions which fail to abide by its decisions by withholding federal funds for a period of two years. The Act also proposes creation of the "Native American Center" in the Smithsonian Institution to inventory all Native American collections held by federal institutions or derived through federal actions, and to assist Native American groups in museum activities, education, and repatriation of Native American collections.

Finally, the Act amends the Archaeological Resources Protection Act by requiring federal agencies to consult with all ethnic groups whose remains may be excavated as a result of federal actions to determine final disposition of those remains.

Archaeological Field Season Update

- Montana State University's 1986 field season excavations have been completed by Dr. Les Davis and his crew at the Schmitt Mine site (24BW559), Indian Creek site (24BW626), and the Lost Terrace site (24CH69). Dr. Davis is preparing final excavation reports for all three projects.
- Dr. George Frison and his University of Wyoming crew have completed the 1986 field season excavations at the Mill Iron site (24CT30), a Paleoindian site in Carter County. The research was conducted in cooperation with the BLM and funded by the National Geographic Society. Three new radiocarbon dates were obtained, each in excess of 11,000 years B.P., falling well within the expected timefame for the Goshen Complex. Dr. Frison plans to present his findings at the 1986 Plains Anthropological Conference, at the 1987 Society for American Anthropology Conference, and in archaeological journals.
- Excavations at the South Everson Creek Quarry site (24BE559) near Dillon in southwestern Montana by Dr. Rob Bonnichson and his crew from the Center for the Study of Early Man, University of Maine at Orono, have been completed for the 1986 field season. Excavation results are still tentative but preliminary reports indicate the recovery of mammoth bones at the quarry suggesting that the site may have substantial antiquity.
- Dr. Tom Roll, Montana State University, has completed this season's investigations at the BLM's Beartrap Area on the Madison River. He has begun investigations at the Powers-Yonkee site (24PR5) in Powder River County under a cooperative agreement with the BLM.

Sweetgrass Hills

Representatives of the Blackfeet Tribe are exploring the nomination of the Sweetgrass Hills in Toole and Liberty Counties to the National Register of Historic Places. According to Earl Old-Person, Blackfeet Tribal Chairman, the Sweetgrass Hills are "a significant religious and cultural site." Tribal representatives are concerned about development in the region and hope to obtain recognition of the area as a significant heritage resource.

National Register Listings

The **MacHaffie Archaeological Site (24JF4),** Jefferson County, a multi-component site containing stratified Folsom, Scottsbluff and Middle Archaic cultural materials, was listed in the National Register on April 3, 1986. The MacHaffie Site is significant as the first Folsom site found on the Northwest Plains, thus expanding the known geographic distribution of Folsom peoples beyond the Southwestern United States.

The **Club Moderne,** 811 E. Park, Anaconda, was listed in the National Register on August 14. The building was designed by Fred Willson of Bozeman in 1937, and, although less than 50 years old, derives exceptional significance from its unaltered Art Moderne architectural design, intact interior materials, and original furnishings and appointments.

The **Helena South-Central Historic District,** Lewis and Clark County, roughly bounded by Davis St., Warren St., Broadway and the southern city limits, was listed in the National Register on July 28. Comprised of 222 buildings, the South-Central neighborhood was the first area of permanent residential settlement above the heavily placer-mined gulches.

Eight commercial and residential buildings and a residential historic district were listed in the National Register on May 2 as part of the **Joliet Multiple Resource Area,** Carbon County. The properties include the House on Railroad Avenue, Southern Hotel, Rock Creek State Bank, Joliet High School, Fire Hall, Baker and Lovering Store, T.W. Smith House, Joliet Bridge, and the Joliet Residential Historic District roughly bounded by the Northern Pacific Railroad and U.S. 12, State St., Carbon Ave., and Second St.

Conferences and Meetings

The 1986 Annual Conference of the **Association for Preservation Technology (APT)** will be held in Austin, Texas, on October 1-4. APT is an international organization which provides a forum for the exchange of information on building conservation problems and techniques. The annual conference brings together an international audience of preservationists, and allows unusual opportunities to tour project sites and conservation research facilities. This year's conference is entitled "Handcrafted to Machine-Made." Pre-conference training courses include "Methods and Standards for the Conservation of Historic Bridges" and "Preservation is Maintenance." Mike Koop, Survey Coordinator with the Montana SHPO, will present a paper on "German-Russian Clay Buildings in South Dakota."

The first national **Window Conference for Historic Buildings** will take place in Boston, December 2-4. The conference will provide a comprehensive look at state-of-the-art repair and maintenance techniques, replacement options, and special window accessories. A concurrent trade show will be held featuring manufacturers and suppliers of window products for historic buildings, along with demonstrations of preservation methods.

The 44th annual **Plains Anthropological Society Conference** will be held in Denver, Colorado, November 19-22. Additional information can be obtained by contacting Bill Tate, Colorado Archaeological Society, 1191 Nucla Street, Aurora, Colorado 80011, (303) 364-0059.

The biennial **Great Basin Anthropological Conference** will be held in Las Vegas, Nevada, October 9-11. The 1986 Conference marks the 24th Anniversary of the Tuley Springs Archaeological Project and will emphasize early human adaptation. Banquet speakers will include Vance Haynes and H.M. Wormington. For further information contact Jeanne Wilson Clark, Nevada State Museum and Historical Society, State Mail Complex, Las Vegas, Nevada 89158.

The 40th annual **National Trust for Historic Preservation Conference** will be held in Kansas City, October 15-19. The conference will look backward and ahead at preservation on this, the 20th anniversary of the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

This newsletter is published by the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Marcella Sherfy, State Historic Preservation Officer, Montana Historical Society, Helena, MT.

This publication was funded in part by a grant from the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and subsequent amendments. The U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or handicap. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility in this program, please write to: Office for Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

S
978.605
H6m
Aug-Sept 1980 c.2

MONTANA POST

MONTANA STATE
930 East Lyndale
Helena, Montana

STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTION

LIBRARY
dale Ave.
Montana 59601

PLEASE RETURN

PRESERVATION

Vol. 1 No. 1
August - September 1980

Newsletter of the Montana
State Historic Preservation Office

Kalispell - 1980

Kalispell's Past—Its Future?

As with most cities today, Kalispell works at simultaneously finding ways to keep its downtown prosperous, its unemployment low, its elderly and handicapped decently housed, and its residents contented with the shape of their community. Using Historic Preservation Funds and Community Development Block Grant funds, Kalispell this summer decided to inventory downtown area buildings to evaluate their architectural and historical qualities. With this information Kalispell will be able to determine what role its rich history and character should play in Kalispell's future. Here, along one block of Main Street, stand buildings, from the Adams Building (far left) to the Masonic Temple (far right), that have survived multiple uses. For seventy-five years or more these buildings have served Kalispell, and with the inventory the community can decide what portions of its history it wishes to preserve; it allows those decisions to be conscious ones.

Kalispell - ca. 1905

Montana Post *Preservation* is published quarterly by the State Historic Preservation Office, Montana Historical Society, 225 N. Roberts, Helena 59601. Funds for this publication are provided by the State of Montana and the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Department of the Interior.

Preservation Office Perspective

by Marcella Sherfy

This summer an artist in New York City drew three lines of paint along lower Manhattan's streets, alleys, wharves, and parks to mark the first shape of the island and New Amsterdam. New York needed those lines because so little else could recall for present inhabitants its first European settlement, much less its native residents. Montana needs no such lines. We have—with spectacular richness—what New York, at least for that period, has lost.

Little false-fronted stores, the grand confectionary houses of the rich, shotgun cottages to which miners came home, prairie campsites of 100 or 1,000 years ago, homestead shacks, and pompous brick businesses remain on the Montana landscape. And unlike diaries or letters in humidified storage or museum objects caught behind glass, these places and buildings confront us daily, translating an often mythical, larger-than-life history into a still grand, but very real past.

But Montana's past is complicated, as is the preservation of its site and structural remains. Our past, recent and long ago, embraces the births and deaths and recreations of hundreds of thousands of short-lived settlements and ventures. Hope and adventure have left the remnants of mines and camps, homesteads and ranches, and human travel. Even in our towns we have changed industries and intentions so often that the layers of past crowd each other and keep mixing. Some of these fragments, by virtue of exposure or construction methods, have a short life—one that none of us can artificially prolong. Other resources, by our continued use and adaptation, can be here for generations.

The Montana State Historic Preservation Office, like other divisions in the Montana Historical Society, exists to identify and encourage the preservation of tangible reminders of Montana's rich history. Like the rest of the Society, we struggle with less success than we wish to tell far-flung Montanans about our program and activities.

Hence, we are beginning the newsletter, **Preservation**, as one of several new efforts to reach more people.

Being the recipient of federal dollars and directions, our schedule of work, our fiscal year, and our requirements differ from those of other state organizations. People interested in preservation need to know our administrative rituals well in order to take advantage of them. Also, because many historic resources need to remain actively, but thoughtfully, used or require a specialist's care, preservation is not just the business of designated preservationists, but of realtors, planners, city officials, architects, insurance agents, tax accountants, lawyers, highway engineers, and land managers. So, we wanted a way to communicate with the wide range of people whose interests and skills affect historic resources.

This first issue probably contains more history and explanation of historic preservation that those of you who have worked with preservation really need. It may contain less than those of you new to our office could use. We hope the balance chosen provides enough new or restated information to clear up the often confused images of preservation.

In 1966, after almost seven years of considerating similar legislation, Congress passed the National Historic Preservation Act. Interestingly enough, the final effective sponsors of the legislation included not just preservationists, such as the National Trust for Historic Preservation, but the United States Conference of Mayors. Passage of the legislation and its provisions reflected fifteen years of accumulated frustration about: a) the rapidity of change in America's landscape in general and the rate at which old building stock was cha ging; b) the brutal and often unexamined impact that federal dollars and agreements in the form of highway construction, urban renewal, and dam building, had on historic resources and c) the limited breadth of many Americans' perceptions of "historic" resources. In response, the sponsors of the legislation wanted mechanisms to make federal agencies consider historic resources and wanted incentives to encourage private preservation. Specifically, the legislation:
(a) created the National Register of Historic Places as a list of resources significant to communities, states, or the nation **worthy** of preservation;
(b) required federal agencies whose dollars, actions, or decisions were about to affect properties on or eligible for the National Register to identify the exact impacts involved and seek alternatives either to lessen or avoid the harmful effects;
(c) created a program for preparing and sharing technical information about the care of historic resources; and
(d) created a small federal/state grant-in-aid program to multiply both the local dollars and interest invested in preservation.

Responsibility for establishing an actual program based on the National Historic Preservation Act was given to the National Park Service, Department of Interior. They quickly determined that no federal agency could adequately or thoughtfully identify and look out for significant **local** resources. Hence, they made State Historic Preservation Offices responsible for identifying significant historic resources, apportioning out federal and state preservation money, providing property owners with preservation information, and working with federal agencies whose actions were affecting historic resources.

In the succeeding fourteen years, almost two dozen other pieces of federal legislation have tapped into the National Register program. They include provisions permitting HUD funds to be used for preservation activities, requiring the General Services Administration to use historic structures for federal office space if possible, and, perhaps most important, changing the tax structure to provide significant incentives for the rehabilitation of commercial historic structures.

Preservation Awards

The State Historic Preservation Office is now accepting nominations for the 1980 Montana Historic Preservation Awards program. Awards will be presented in January 1981, at the Montana Historical Society's Legislative Open House.

The awards program began in 1979. Awards presented that year recognized preservation efforts in rehabilitation, restoration, adaptive reuse, and survey projects as well as individual contributions pertaining to preservation done in the last five years. Awards were given to the Bluestone House, Helena, the C.E. Conrad Mansion, Kalispell, the Milwaukee Depot in Butte, and the Miles City Pumping Plant converted into the Custer County Arts Center. The City of Livingston received a plaque for being the first Montana city to complete an historical and architectural survey. Mr. Harold Thomas, former owner of the Grand Union Hotel in Fort Benton, received an award for the most outstanding contribution to historic preservation.

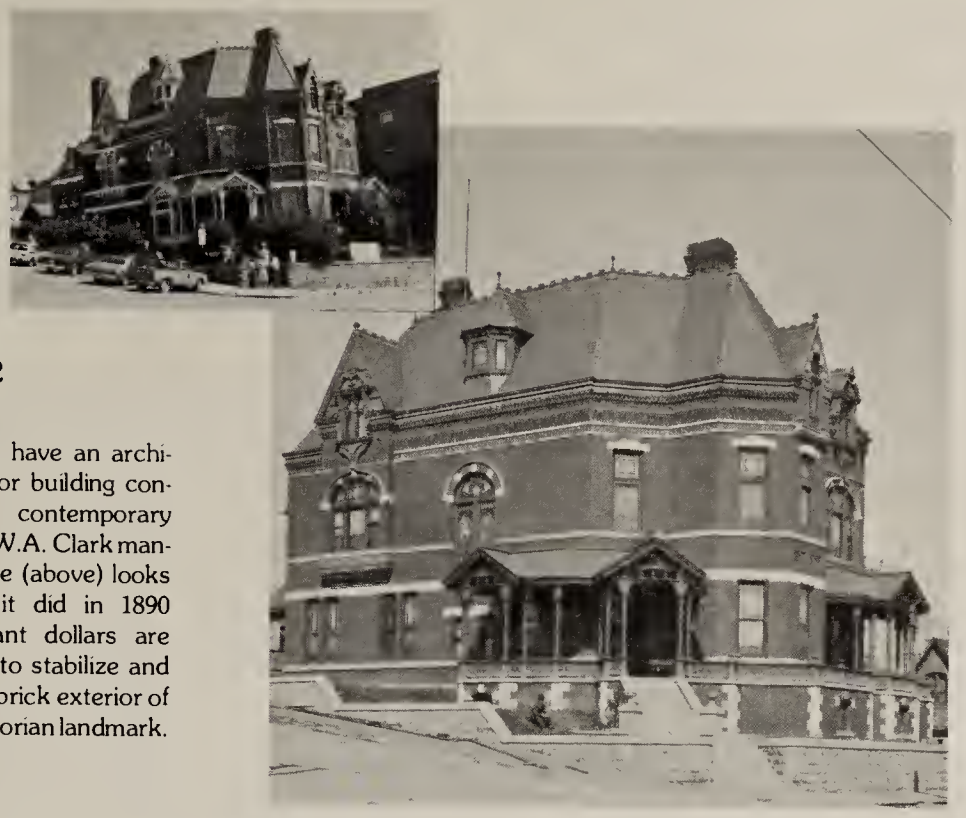
Awards this year will also recognize preservation efforts in two different categories. The first will recognize sound and innovative restoration or rehabilitation projects that have been accomplished with historic structures. The second will recognize either individual or community efforts that have been notable in encouraging and promoting community commitments to preservation.

During times when public money for historic preservation will never be as plentiful as could be used, the award was created a year ago to honor and publicize good preservation work being done throughout the state, regardless of whether private or public money was being expended.

Nomination forms are available from the Montana Historical Society, 225 North Roberts, Helena, Montana 59601 or from local historical societies.

This Summer in Montana

These pictures illustrate just a few of the many preservation projects in Montana this summer. Historic preservation grants, given through the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS) of the Department of the Interior, funded projects in West Yellowstone, Fort Benton, Red Lodge, Lincoln County, the Pryor Mountain area, Deer Lodge, Kalispell, Helena, Sun River, Great Falls, Lewistown, Stevensville, and Bannack. In addition, community development funds, city monies, private investment, and volunteer labor have contributed to the projects. Many other preservation efforts are completed wholly with private money, energy and commitment.



Butte

Unless you have an architect's eye for building condition, this contemporary view of the W.A. Clark mansion in Butte (above) looks almost as it did in 1890 (right). Grant dollars are being used to stabilize and restore the brick exterior of this fine Victorian landmark.

Three Forks

The Sacajawea Hotel in Three Forks, an historic structure built in 1910, will be rehabilitated using plans that will respect the building's historical integrity as well as commercial needs.

Billings

Troy

Armed with clipboards, cameras and notepads, volunteers in Billings surveyed neighborhoods in July. These two residences at 39 and 43 Yellowstone Street (left) are good examples of the grand architecture on the city's west side. In Troy this summer the architectural survey discovered this false-fronted building (above) with pressed tin siding made to look like rusticated stone.

Second Class
Postage Paid at
Helena, Mont.
59601

arthur C. Knight, M.D.

Postmaster: Send address changes to Montana Historical Society, Capital Station, Helena, MT 59601

Creative Press
8
Helena Mt

The SHPO Office

Montana State Historic Preservation Office, though procedurally and financially linked to the federal government, is a state office—a state service. It exists to help Montanans—laymen, scholars, enthusiasts, business people, or students—identify and preserve cultural resources that can illustrate or inform us about the state's history and prehistory. By federal directive, the office must have expertise in history, prehistory, architectural history and architecture. But each expert also must be familiar with specific program activities. In this first issue then, we wanted to introduce the office staff on the basis of the informaton and assistance that each can provide.

The Director of the Montana Historical Society, Dr. Robert Archibald, is appointed by the governor as the State Historic Preservation Officer. The office itself is managed by Marcella Sherfy, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer. Marcella is also the staff historian. Both represent the program to federal and state governments and are responsible for directing and explaining the program and its policies, requirements and positions.

Pat Bick is the staff's architectural historian. She also coordinates our historical and architectural survey work and our National Register nomination program. She is the person to call if you are interested in information on:

- how a property is nominated to the National Register.
- what determines whether a property is eligible for National Register listing.
- how to begin the nomination process if you are interested in a specific property.
- when and why and where surveys to identify a community's or a county's historical and architectural resources are useful and possible.
- what combinations of dollars are available through our office or other sources to undertake surveys.
- whether our files contain information on historic resources potentially significant for their historical associations or their architectural or engineering design.

Jonathan Hayt is the staff architect. He reviews all the proposed and funded grant projects for the restoration or rehabilitation of National Register properties. He also reviews rehabilitation work done within the context of Section 106 compliance and tax reform legislation. Jon should be contacted if you want information on:

- how to get, how we administer, or what requirements for a grant to restore or rehabilitate an historic property listed in the National Register.
- what tax benefits are available for the rehabilitation of National Register properties and what procedures owners have to follow to get those benefits.
- what principles—written up as the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation—should govern physical work done to a National Register property.
- how building code requirements affect historic properties and what routes are available to modify code requirements for significant structures.

Thomas Foor is the State Archeologist. He reviews all information submitted to the office by federal and state agencies in their execution of historic preservation requirements. He specifically reviews and comments on the significance of archeological resources identified in systematic surveys and on methods proposed to avoid or lessen damage that may be done to them by federal, state, or private actions. He should be contacted if you need information about:

- when and how state and federal agencies must consider the effects of their actions on historic or prehistoric resources.
- whether we have reviewed a particular agency project, permit, planning document, or decision that might affect cultural resources.
- what kinds of factors determine the significance of archeological resources.

Tom should be contacted in writing, with specific information on project name, township, range, and section location, if you want to know:

- whether an archeological inventory has been completed in a given area and whether any archeological sites have been identified as a result of inventory processes.

Sara Scott is a staff archeologist. In addition to assisting Tom in his review of agency historic preservation compliance work, she is primarily responsible for reviewing the cultural resource identification work performed by major companies who must identify historic resources in the paths of their projects in order to get federal and state permits for the projects. At the present time, she is reviewing archeological survey work being done in the Northern Border pipeline corridor.

She is available to answer the same kinds of questions that Tom answers, in addition to answering specific questions for state and federal agencies on our review of major energy projects.

Denise Thiel is the office secretary. In addition to keeping up with typing, telephone answering, and office supply work, Denise is familiar with the range of brochures and information available to the public, and can either get information in the mail to you directly or refer you to another staff member.

The State Historic Preservation Office phone number is 449-4584. The office is located in the basement of the Historical Society headquarters around the corner from Territory Junction.

PLEASE SEND ME . . . .

The following leaflets are available for the asking from the State Historic Preservation Office as introductions to various parts of our program.

- ***Montana National Register Fact Sheet.*** *The Implications and Effects of Having a Property Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.*
- ***The National Register of Historic Places.*** *Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service. U.S. Department of the Interior.* Another introduction to the National Register Program prepared by the federal government.
- ***Architectural and Historic Inventory Fact Sheet.*** *Why, When, and How a Community, County,* or *Neighborhood may Want to Begin a Systematic Inventory of Historic Structures.*
- ***Tax Benefits and Historic Preservation.*** This is a series of one page information sheets on tax code provisions that pertain to the rehabilitation of historic properties.

For the above leaflets or other related information please write to the State Historic Preservation Office, Montana Historical Society, 225 North Roberts, Helena, Montana 59601.